FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, JULY 30, 1855. [NO. 1991.]

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

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MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.

E. C. CHAMBERS, } Teachers.
R. A. CHAMBERS, }

THE fourth session of this Institution will commence Monday, the 2d of July 1855. The Academy is located in a neighborhood healthy and free from all allurements to vicious habits. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of boarders.

The Teachers were each graduated at the University, with distinction, and have since had considerable experience in teaching.

Tuition, $8, $12 and $16 per session of 21 weeks.
Board, wood and washing, $6 per month.
Pekin, Montgomery co., N. C., June 18, 1855. 44*tf

LAND NOTICE.

WISHING to remove west, I am desirous to sell all my Lands on Little River, in Montgomery County, about five miles above the mouth of said River, and two miles from the Fayetteville & Centre Plank Road. My lands are too well known to require puffing—producing Corn, Cotton, Wheat and Oats, equal to any lands in the country; having good water, good Mansions, good out-houses, and Machinery for Farming purposes.

Terms will be three instalments if desired. My address is Pekin, Montgomery, N. C.

A. W. CHAMBERS.
July 9. 18*6t

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last will and testament of Dr. Robert Monroe, dec'd, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make payment; and to all persons having claims against the estate to present them within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

WM. TAYLOR,
JAMES D. McPHERSON,
Executors.
July 18. 19*3t

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, upon the petition of Eliza McLaurin vs. Janet A. McLaurin, I will sell, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Monday of the Special Term of the Superior Court, the 13th August next, a tract of Land, 125 Acres, lying on the east side of Cape Fear River, about 5 miles from Fayetteville, known as the McLaurin Swamp Lands, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Jarrott, Sam'l Cain, Duncan McLaurin and Joseph Breece, in Flea Hill District. The said Land is Swamp Land, part of which is well timbered; and will be sold upon a credit of 6 months. Bond and approved security required from the purchaser.

W. A. HUSKE,
Clerk and Master.
June 9. 8*ts

COURT OF EQUITY.

GENTLEMEN of the Bar and other persons having business in this Court will please apply to Mr. Jesse T. Warden in my absence.

W. A. HUSKE, Clerk and Master.
July 20. 20*2t

Clinton Female Institute,
CLINTON, SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institute will commence on the 2d Monday of September next.

For particulars, see Catalogue and Circular, or address L. C. Graves, A. M., Principal, or the Secretary of the Trustees.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.
Clinton, July 16, 1855. 19*tf

NOTICE.

A STEAM SAW-MILL for Sale.

WILL be offered at public sale, at Mount Olive, on the W. & R. R. Road, on Thursday the 23d of August next, if not previously disposed of, the MOUNT OLIVE STEAM CIRCULAR SAW MILL, located at that place. Said Mill has been running 13 months, is in first rate running order now, has 25 horse power, was made by Silas Burns of Raleigh, is built on rather an original plan, sets on the ground, is easily taken up and put down again, has a locomotive Engine and flue Boiler.

The Mill has one 52 inch Saw, and cuts with ease 6000 feet of Lumber per day. The only reason for selling, *we have cut up all the timber* convenient to it.

Also, if desired, will be sold to the purchaser a fine team of young MULES, and an excellent Carriage, two yokes of OXEN and suitable Ox Carriages.

Terms: A good note—90 days, negotiable at any of the Wilmington Banks.

D. C. MAXWELL, Ag't.
Mt. Olive, N. C., July 16, 1855. 19*ts

UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE via OWENSVILLE, CLINTON, and SPRING VALE to WARSAW, N. C.,

Distance 49 miles; running daily except Sundays.

SCHEDULE:

LEAVING Fayetteville daily except Sundays at half past 3 P. M., arrive at Warsaw half past 2 A. M., in time to connect with the Cars, North or South.

Leaving Warsaw daily except Sundays, after the arrival of the Cars going North and South, at 6 P. M., arrive at Clinton 9 P. M., Owensville 12 Midnight; and Fayetteville 6 A. M. Which gives Passengers going North or South, or coming to Fayetteville from either North or South, no detention and certain connection both ways. All Passengers going North from Fayetteville will arrive at Warsaw in time for the cars going North. If not, and no serious accident, the money will be refunded at Warsaw.

Passengers travelling this route will find old, experienced and sober Drivers, fine Stock, and as fine new Troy Coaches as on any route in the United States.

N. FREDERICK, Contractor,
JNO. B. SOUTHERLAND, Sup't Warsaw,
ISAAC BOYKIN, Sup't Clinton.
J. H. ROBERTS & CO., Sup't, Fayetteville.
Warsaw, N. C., July 16, 1855. 19*3m

MARRIED,

In St. Bartholomew's Church, Pittsborough, July 17, by Rev. A. F. Olmsted, FREDERICK S. DAVIS, of Wilmington, to Miss LUCY J. TOOMER, daughter of Hon. John D. Toomer.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co.'s Line. July 25.—Str Fanny, with goods for Judge Potter, G McNeill, J L Bryant, J B Cook, N Gibson.

T. S. Lutterloh's Line. July 25.—Str. Magnolia, with goods for Womack & Johnson, H L Myrover, H C Robinson.

Banks's Line. July 24, Str J R Grist, with one flat and goods for sundry persons. July 25, Str Brothers, from Buckhorn, with three flats, with Spirits and Rosin. July 26, Str Scottish Chief, with two Flats in tow.

Cape Fear Line. July 25, Str Flora McDonald, with goods for Worth & Utley, G H Makepeace, Transon & Bro, G W Williams & Co, H L Myrover & Co, H W Block, J M Rose, C G Yates, S J Hinsdale, J G Anthony, Stanley & Murrow, B H Covington, Harris & Bandle.

Orrell's Line. July 24, Str Sun, with Passengers and freight.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 26, 1855.

THE BANK OF CLARENDON.—At the meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank on Monday last, (Geo. McNeill, Esq. Chairman, and John H. Cook, Esq. Secretary,) the Commissioners reported that $262,000 had been subscribed, of which $249,600 was represented at the meeting. They also reported that $200,000 had been paid in in coin.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors: John D. Williams, Nathan A. Stedman, S. W. Tillinghast, Thos. S. Lutterloh, A. A. McKethan, Wm. McLaurin, and John Eccles.

At a meeting of the Board on the same day, John D. Williams, Esq. was elected President, and John W. Sandford, Esq. Cashier.

The Teller and two Clerks are to be appointed by the Board on Monday next.

THE CANVASS.—The Candidates for Congress in this District spoke at Kenansville, Duplin county, on Tuesday of last week, and long accounts of the discussion are published in the Wilmington Herald and Journal. The Herald's correspondent in a column and two lines utterly demolishes Mr. Winslow; and the Journal's writer in a column and three lines does the same for Mr. Reid. We have no doubt that each of them caught it, and that neither got more than his deserts. We notice no new points in the discussion at Kenansville; but at Wolfscrape, in the same county, according to the Journal, the newspapers in the District, and the religion of their Editors, were overhauled.

By the way, we find the following card in Monday's Journal:

"Mr. Winslow requests us to state, that the account published in the last Fayetteville Observer of the discussion between Mr. Reid and himself at Elizabethtown, so far as it relates to any laudation by him, of Newspapers in this District and abuse of others, and giving the Observer "fits," is wholly untrue.

"Neither at that place, nor any other, has he spoken of the Observer or either of the Editors, with anything but respect. With regard to the senior Editor of that paper, there are private reasons which would have restrained him from any personal allusion to him, if duty on the occasion had invited it, which it did not."

Of course we give Mr. Winslow the benefit of his denial, accompanying it merely with the remark, that the author of the letter alluded to is one of the most respected citizens of the Cape Fear District.

FROM CLINGMAN'S DISTRICT.—Mr. Clingman is so assiduous and successful an electioneerer, that we have indulged no hopes of his defeat—though no result in the present campaign would give us and the Whigs generally more sincere pleasure. We learn, however, by a letter from a most intelligent correspondent in the West, that he "confidently believes that Clingman will be beaten. I have never, (he adds,) seen so many changes—men too of standing and influence. The Clingman men consider that Carmichael is a good speaker."

We learn also that there is no doubt of Col. Puryear's election.

Since the above was in type we have received the Rutherfordton Western Eagle, containing an account of the speaking at that place on the 9th inst., and the following extracts, taken here and there, will show that Mr. Carmichael is indeed no mean stump speaker:—

Mr. Carmichael followed in one of the finest political speeches it has ever been our lot to hear. Preserving his temper throughout, he dealt in no denunciation, and while he was perfectly respectful and courteous to his opponent, he proceeded to *unjoint* him in the most gentlemanly manner. He literally flayed him alive. Mr. Clingman could not *"be easy."* He repeatedly interrupted Mr. Carmichael, and the shot coming too hot he had to leave the Court House for a short time to get fresh air. He certainly needed it. Talk of skinning an eel alive being cruel.

Mr. Carmichael had heretofore always been a Whig; but he had been a *decided* Whig. He had taken care to shape his course so that he could not be claimed by both sides. His opponent had made an onslaught on one of the Editors of this paper because he was a native of New Hampshire, an abolition State, and yet at the last Presidential election he was making speeches and writing letters to you, *dictating* to you to elect General Pierce, a citizen of New Hampshire, President of the United States! He thinks a man who *lives* in the abolition State of New Hampshire will do very well to rule over you as President, but a man ought not to be an Editor, although he *lives among* you, because he was born in New Hampshire.

Mr. Carmichael read from the census the official account of the number of Foreigners coming into this country. The number has been rapidly increasing, amounting last year to 500,000, a number nearly equal to the white population of North Carolina. In 1845 it amounted to only 118,000. Then Mr. Clingman charged that the election of Polk was produced by the Foreign and Catholic vote, and said "If the foreign catholics, or foreigners generally, continue banded together with the view of controling the elections of the country, there will be aroused antagonistic feelings in the hearts of *all true Americans,* which will sweep away the party to which they attach themselves." Mr. Clingman also charged in the same speech that "men who had not been one month in the country, from the penitentiaries of Europe, unacquainted even with our language in which they were sworn, voted for what, they they know not." If, said Mr. Carmichael, such great abuses existed when 100,000 foreigners were coming in, how much greater is the danger when we are annually importing 500,000. If Mr. Clingman thought every *true* American ought in 1845, when this speech was made, to unite in an effort to sweep away the party voting with foreigners and Roman Catholics, when there were only 100,000 coming in yearly, how much greater is the danger when 500,000 are annually flooding our country?

But what is the character of these foreigners who come to our country? The census shows that for every foreigner there is eight native-born citizens, and yet of the 134,000 paupers in the United States, in June 1850, there were 68,000 foreigners and 66,000 natives, and of convicts for crime there were 14,000 foreigners and 13,000 natives, showing that there were nine times as many foreigners who were paupers and criminals as native citizens, in the same number of population. This proved that the poor houses and jails of Europe were emptied in our midst. And yet these paupers and criminals are to be placed on an equality with the sons of the sires whose blood achieved our independence. The American heart revolts at such injustice. We say keep your paupers and criminals at home. Let your good and virtuous citizens come if they desire it. We will protect them in their religion and in their persons and property, but before you come we let you know you can't *rule* our country.

'Mr. Clingman,' said Mr. Carmichael, 'has charged that the American party is composed of the old broken down politicians and those who had been kicked out of both parties. Let us try the gentleman by that standard. He some years ago when a flaming whig, went to Raleigh and run for the United States Senate against Mr. Badger. He was beat and was kicked out of the Whig party. He got into the Democratic party and last winter at Raleigh had his name run for the U. S Senate, in a *secret* meeting at the hour of *midnight, with doors closed,* and none but the *faithful* admitted. He was then kicked out of the Democratic party. He is now an *"Independent Outsider."* He is just in the right situation to join the Know Nothings. In fact at the beginning of our campaign I proposed to him to join us. This he *then* declined to do. *Now* the gentleman's day of grace is past. We won't have him. *He can't come in.*

Mr. Clingman charged that the American party bound themselves to support no one but a member of the party, (this is one of his feats of imagination,) and insisted that every body who did not belong to the order ought to vote for him. To this Mr. Carmichael replied, "Let us try Mr. Clingman by his own rule. There are only three parties in the Country. The Whig, the Democratic, and the American parties. If he is a whig let him rally his whig friends. If he is a democrat let him rally his democratic friends. Let him come out and say what he is, and not be either the one or the other according to the crowd he is in. But the gentleman forsook his whig friends about seven years ago. Since their refusal to elect him to the Senate he has disowned his democratic brethren. He certainly does not belong to the American party. Where is he then to get his votes? If I am to get no votes but from the party to which I belong, he ought to be willing to abide by the same rule. If he submits to the same rule he lays down for me, he will not get a solitary vote in the length and breadth of this district. He alone, of all the people I have met in the district, belongs to no party, being "outside of any healthy political organization."

Mr. Carmichael read farther from his speech of 1845, in which he denounced the Democrats, as being "held together by the cohesive power of public plunder," and having "seven principles, viz: five loaves and two fishes." 'Now,' said Mr. Carmichael, 'my democratic friends, you hear what he said of you, how he abused you. He has never taken a word of it back. If you wish to vote for him after this, do so. I have never abused you. You can take the man that whipped you so if you choose.'

SOUTHERN FEELING.—If the National Intelligencer, or any other of our readers, requires further assurance than we have already given of the danger to the Union from the progress of abolition outrage at the North, it will be supplied by the following, which we find in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce:—

From the Boston Recorder.

SOUTHERN FEELINGS TOWARDS NEW ENGLAND.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Having just returned from a tour through the South and Southwest, I have thought it might be of some interest to your New England readers to know something of the results of my observations during my travels. Great changes have taken place in Southern feeling and Southern sentiment since my former visit to those regions about five years since. The late action of your Legislature in reference to Judge Loring, was the theme of conversation everywhere that I went; and from Georgia up to Kentucky it was denounced, in the bitterest terms, with one united voice. I verily believe, if the South could separate from New England without separating from the other Northern States, that there would scarcely be a dissenting voice against such a separation.

I learned in several places and from distinct sources, that a correspondence is going on between leading lawyers in all the slaveholding States, in reference to the passage of a law forbidding, or imposing a heavy fine upon any of their citizens, who will sell any article manufactured in any State whose legislature imposes any restriction upon the reclamation of fugitive slaves. It is confidently asserted, that a law to that effect has been carefully drawn up by eminent constitutional lawyers, and is now being submitted to other lawyers throughout the Southern States; and that when it has been perfected, it will then be recommended to the Legislatures of all the State by their Governors at their approaching sessions. That it will pass all, or most of them, unless the present excited state of public feeling subsides, I have not a shadow of doubt. This, of course, will lead to retaliating Legislation in the Northern States, and thus the process will go on until an entire alienation of feeling will be the result. I have never thought that there was any danger of a dissolution of the Union until now. As matters now are progressing, I do not see how it is to be avoided. I find Southern men advocating it day by day, and those who do not approve of it, say it is inevitable. * * * *

In short, Messrs. Editors, my visit to the South has wonderfully impressed me with the idea, that terrible convulsions are just ahead of us, and that we as a nation, are to be sifted just as the other nations of the earth are now being sifted and torn to pieces. * * * * * *

You and your readers may think this all fancy; but had you passed through all the scenes that I have passed through within the last few weeks, and heard all that I have heard, you might change your opinion. A man living in New England, and never traveling out of it, can form no conception of the state of public feeling in other parts of the country, and especially in the slave States. You must travel amongst them and hold free and unrestrained intercourse with their people to understand them. This I have done; and above, you have the results of my observations. If you think them worthy of a place in your columns, you may print them; if not, throw them aside, and time will reveal whether my forebodings have any foundation in fact.

A NEW ENGLAND TRAVELER.

COL. WHEELER'S NEGROES.—Judge Kane, of the U. S. District Court, has, we are happy to see, taken up the investigation of the outrage upon Col. Wheeler in a truly national spirit. In response to a writ served upon Williamson, the abolitionist, that individual made oath that the negroes were not now, nor had not been, at any time, in his custody, power or possession, and therefore that he could not have their bodies before the Judge. Wheeler's counsel offered testimony to prove that this was a false affidavit, and a contempt of court.

Judge Kane remarked that the conduct of those who interfered with Mr. Wheeler's rights was a criminal, wanton and cruel outrage. If the testimony would show that the defendant had been guilty of contempt in the return made to the *habeas corpus,* he might as a committing magistrate, feel it to be his duty to hold the defendant to answer for perjury, without hearing testimony in defence. It would be sufficient to have a *prima facie* case made out.

Testimony was then taken. Col. Wheeler deposed, that on the boat, "the defendant, Passmore Williamson, stepped up to me, and asked me to allow him to have some conversation with my servants; I told him if he had anything to say he could say it to me; he laid his hands on the woman's shoulder very pointedly, and said, "do you know that you are in a free state, and have only to go ashore to be free? I told him that they knew where they were going and with whom; the defendant said to me that he did not want to hear me talk, but would hear the woman; he asked her if she was a slave; she replied yes; he said just step on shore and you are free; he pulled her by the arm, when she and her boys began to cry, and said they wanted to go with their master; several gentlemen stepped up and interfered; two negroes caught me by the collar, one on each side; one of them said to me, if you draw a weapon or make any resistance, I will cut your throat from ear to ear; a gentleman, who appeared to be a traveller, stepped up and told the negroes to release me; they did so; the defendant and they forced my servants on shore and hurried them away; then the gentleman interfered; I told them that I was in a country of laws, and that it could protect me in my person and property; I followed after them; they took my servants around in a street, with a broad space, (Dock street,) where a hack was in waiting, and they forced them into it; I asked what they were going to do with my servants; he replied that he would be responsible for any claim that I might have against the servants; he gave me his name as Passmore Williamson; I saw a policeman standing near, and I stepped up to him and asked him to take notice what was doing and who were the persons; the defendant stepped up to the officer and whispered something in his ear, when the officer replied, that he would have nothing to do with catching slaves; I told him that I didn't want him to catch slaves, but only wanted him to take notice."

Thos. Wallace, the policeman, testified, that he "saw several negroes forcing along a colored woman who was holding back with all her strength, and two boys, who were also struggling; they were all crying; four or five black fellows had the boys; they said they were slaves, whom they were taking away; the defendant was following the crowd; saw him do nothing but follow after the negroes; the negroes were pushing the woman and boys along; they all pulled back; I followed to Dock street, and saw the negroes put the woman and boys in a carriage; I knew the negroes; the defendant whispered to me, and said that they were slaves—they were getting away—and asked me to protect them; I said that I would have nothing to do with the matter."

Robert T. Tumbleson testified, that he saw the woman and boys forced ashore by some colored men, two of whom he knew, one of whom said to Col. Wheeler that if he interfered he would cut his throat from ear to ear.

Mr. Edwards testified, "I saw two boys forced away by two colored men; the boy cried, and was struggling very hard to get away from those who held him; there were ten or fifteen negroes in the crowd."

Capt. Heath swore, that he "saw a negro bringing a small boy down the stairs of the boat; the boy cried murder; there were twelve or fifteen negroes forcing the woman and two boys along in a crowd; the boys and woman kicked and cried to get away from their assistants; they said they wanted to go with their master; I saw the defendant walking along with them."

Williamson was next examined, to purge himself from the contempt. Admitted his being on the boat, &c., but said when he told the woman she was free, she rose to go; that Wheeler began to plead with her, &c. Said he saw Still (who took the negroes out of the city,) this morning at the Anti-Slavery Society's office; my first object was to know whether the party was safe; I mean the negroes; he said they were entirely satisfied, and would return under no circumstances; he didn't tell me where the parties were; Still did not say when he got back from Harrisburg."

The motions for contempt and perjury were then argued by counsel.

Judge Kane said, that the case was of so grave a character, and the consequences so great to the defendant, that he was desirous, before pronouncing an opinion, to take time to consider and examine the matter. In the meantime, the defendant must enter bail in the sum of $5000, on the motion to hold him for perjury, to appear on next Monday morning for a further hearing, at which time he would deliver a written opinion upon the subject. The motion for an attachment for contempt will go over, and be disposed of at the same time. There appears to have been a preconcerted operation.

The Court then adjourned.

The yellow fever has broken out at Gosport, the Navy Yard near Norfolk; and six persons have died.

GOOD CROPS.—A letter to the Editors from Troy, Montgomery County, says:

"We have fine rains, and the best prospect for a corn crop we have had in ten years past."

EXPORTS OF WILMINGTON.—The Journal publishes its quarterly statement of the exports, from April 1 to July 1. As compared with the same period in 1854, there is a considerable falling off in the chief articles of export, viz: Lumber has fallen off from 10,799,853 feet, to 5,842,153 feet. Timber from 684,904 feet to 147,500 feet. Rosin from 130,478 bbls. to 120,008 bbls. Flour from 3,781 bbls. to 2,249. Ground Peas from 13,068 bushels to 8,436 bushels. Sheetings, Yarns and Waste, from 1029 bales to 801 bales. In other articles there has been an increase, as, Spirits Turpentine, from 25,228 bbls. to 26,558 bbls. Crude Turpentine, from 6,738 bbls. to 38,245 bbls. Tar, from 16,991 bbls. to 24,354 bbls. Pitch, from 1717 bbls. to 3610 bbls. Shingles, from 640,850 to 1,329,100. Cotton, from 1,060 bales to 6,462 bales. Paper, from 306 bundles to 1274 bundles. Rough Rice, from nothing to 23,805 bushels. Clean Rice, from 104 casks to 265 casks.

REVOLUTIONARY SUFFERINGS.—Turning over a volume of Alexander Hamilton's Revolutionary correspondence we notice the following letter:

COL. FLEURY TO HAMILTON.

L'INFANTERY CAMP, 18th August, 1779.

DEAR COLONEL:

The officers of the two A Battalions of l'Infantery, which I actually command, have applied to me for ceasing to run over those craggy mountains barefooted, and beg that I would write to head quarters to have an order from his Excellency to get one pair of shoes for each; the shoes they hint to are at New Windsor, and their intention is to pay for.

Do not be so greedy for shoes as for my blanket, and think that the most urgent necessity has determined their application; they are quite barefooted.

I am very respectfully, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
L. FLEURY.

N. B. As his Excellency could form a very advantageous idea of our being lucky in shoes by the appearance of the officers who dined to-day at head quarters, and were not quite without, I beg you would observe to him, if necessary, that each company had furnished a shoe for their dressing.

Camp l'Infantery, 19th August, 1779.

The N. B. reminds us of a story told by a graduate of our University. In *his* day, (not much short of half a century ago,) there was but one suit of "store clothes," one pair of boots, &c. on the Hill. These belonged to one of the servants and were kept for hire to students going visiting, courting, &c.

The change at the University since that time has not been less than in the U. S. Army.

Singular Death.—On last Sunday morning, just before day, a little negro child, the property of A. C. Moore, Esq., of this place, rolled off the bed, and got its head caught between the bedstead and a brace on the side of the house, which broke its neck, causing instant death. Its mother was sleeping in the bed with it, but knew nothing of the accident, until she awoke in the morning, to find her child hanging lifeless.

Wadesborough News.

CHERAW, July 21.

Fire in Cheraw.—During the storm of last night, a house in this town was struck by lightning and burnt, communicating fire to several others which were also burnt. The principal sufferers are Messrs. McNair, Morgan and Lynch. Several houses were blown down during the prevalence of the Storm.

CHICAGO, July 23.

Private letters received here from Kansas, state that Governor Reeder informed the Legislature that he did not recognize them as the Kansas Legislature, and would not meet them at the Shaunee Mission.

Another slave rescue occurred in this city yesterday morning. A slave boy, 18 years old, belonging to a young Cuban gentleman, who has just arrived here from Cardenas, was seized and carried off by a party of our free negroes on the wharf, while going to a hotel to his master in company with the captain of the vessel on which he arrived. The negroes told the slave that he was free, but as he did not understand English they forcibly carried him away.

Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

The Devil Right for Once.—The New York correspondent of the Congregationalist writes:

"Dr. H., who is pastor of an Orthodox church, had been for some time annoyed by the forwardness of a lay brother to 'speak' whenever an opportunity was offered, to the frequent exclusion of those whose remarks had a greater tendency to edification. This had been carried so far that the pastor, whenever he stated that 'an opportunity would now be afforded for any brother to offer an exhortation,' had always a secret dread of the loquacious member. On one special occasion the latter prefaced a prosy, incoherent harangue, with an account of a previous controversy he had been carrying on with the great adversary. 'My friends,' said he, 'the devil and I have been fighting for more than twenty minutes; he told me not to speak to-night, but I determined I would; he said some of the rest could speak better than I, but still I felt that I could not keep silent; he even whispered that I spoke too often, and that nobody wanted to hear me; but I was not to be put down that way, and now that I have gained the victory I must tell you all that is in my heart.' Then followed the tedious harangue aforesaid. As they were coming out of the session room, the good pastor inclined his head so that his mouth approached the ear of the militant member, and whispered: 'Brother, *I think the Devil was right.*'"

Missions in Africa.—Within twenty years about one hundred churches, numbering about twelve thousand converts, have been planted along the coast of Africa. Many schools also have been established, which are now in successful operation, and hundreds of natives have received and are now receiving a christian education. And yet previously to that time the whole twenty-five millions of that section of Africa were in a state of degradation.

SACRIFICE OF LIFE.—Since the declaration of war by Turkey in the Fall of 1853 the loss to that empire is said to have been about 130,000 men. Since landing on the Crimea the French are said to have lost about 70,000 men, and the British about 30,000. The Russian loss in the war is variously estimated from 250,000 to 300,000. Altogether, it is estimated that from 600,000 to 700,000 men have perished since the commencement of the war.

The London Times says, too, that the English may make up their minds to the continuance of the war for at least 20 years.

The cholera has appeared at Portland, Maine, and Middletown, Conn.

Churches in New York City.—There are in the city of New York 29 Baptist churches, numbering 8883 communicants; 8 Congregational churches, with 1050 communicants; 23 Dutch Reformed churches, with 4866 communicants; 5 Lutheran churches, with 3048 communicants; 35 Methodist Episcopal churches, with 8452 communicants; 48 Presbyterian churches, with 13,947 communicants; and 48 Protestant Episcopal churches, with 8160 communicants. This makes an aggregate of 196 churches.

Only 196 churches for 750,000 people, or 1 for every 3,700 persons! What a small proportion of the people can get to Church at all!

FEELING HIS BUMPS.

Our neighbor, Col. S——, tells a capital story of a certain wag in Erie, Penn., a jolly publican, who contributes a good deal to the life of that pleasant, but sometimes very obstinate borough. One morning, a travelling phrenologist arrived at his inn, and took lodgings. The next day in the village newspaper appeared an advertisement stating that Prof. B—— had arrived in Erie, and would make, "for a consideration," examination of the heads of citizens, and accompany the same with accurate, reliable charts of character. For two or three days the calls were sparse; but on the fifth day, there was a rush of five or six to the apartments of the Professor. One morning a countryman entered the inn where the phrenologist had his rooms, and said to our landlord aforesaid:

"Is this the place where the phrenologist 'holds out,' who can tell a man's karacter by the bumps on to his skull?"

"Yes," replied Boniface, with a reserved and dignified manner.

"Wal, I want my poato-trap looked into a little. Where is the man?"

"I am the man," said the landlord.

"Oh! you be eh? Wal, put it; feel o' my lumps, and gin us a map. What's the swindle?"

"There is no swindle, sir; phrenology is a science, sir—a liberal science."

"Oh, yes—'xpect so; but what's the price for feelin' a feller's head?"

"One dollar, with a chart."

"Wal, go it; what do I du?—lie down, or sit up?—Does it hurt?"

"Not in the least, sir; take your seat in that chair."

There were four or five morning-loungers in the tavern, who checked a laugh, as the countryman took his seat, having first, as requested, removed his coat, vest and neck-cloth. The wag of a landlord ran his hands through the hair of the 'patient' for a moment, and then said to his bar-tender:

"Mr. Flipkins, take a sheet of paper, draw four lines down its whole length, and put my figures under the heads I mention to you."

It was done.

"Have you got it?"

"Yes; all right."

"Very well."

And the landlord went on with his examination; which was rather rougher perhaps, than there was any necessity for.

"Put down Philo-progenitiveness, *sixty.*"

"Down, sir."

"Very well; Reverence two."

"Booked, sir."

"Cambativeness, *two hundred!*"

"What's *that?*" said the victim.

"No matter, sir; you'll see it on the chart. Caution, *one;* Credulity, *four hundred!*"

"What's that *last* lump?" asked the patient.

"Never mind, now; you'll understand it by-and-by. And now, (to the bar keeper,) Mr. Flipkins, you've put in these separate columns as usual?"

"Yes, sir."

"Very well; add 'em up!"

"*Add 'em u-u-p-p!*" exclaimed the phrenological subject; "is that the way you do?"

"Of *c-o-u-r-s-e-!* How else could we get your balance of mind—of intellect?"

"Wal, go ahead?"

"How does it daboll, Mr. Flipkins?"

"The three columns are equal—they foot up precisely the same!"

The landlord looked solemny and sympathizingly towards his subject—

"It is very strange," said he, "but *it is so.* Phrenology never lies. You have *no* predominant character, sir; you have *no* intellectual *status;* you don't know *anything,* sir. Excuse me, sir; but I must state the truth, whether you take a chart or not; but, sir, if there is any truth in phrenology, *you are a cursed fool!* Under the circumstances, sir, I can scarcely expect you to desire to keep the chart which you have contracted for; that is a matter of small consequence, as it will be a valuable illustration of an unique species, which I can use in all my lectures hereafter. I authenticate *all* my lectures, sir, with real name and residence. The charge of deception in science is one which was never brought against me, sir, and never *will* be, sir—*never!*"

"Oh! never mind; give us the map," said the subject; here's the swindle, for it is a swindle; but I'd rather pay it than to have you goin' around the country makin' a fool of me everywhere else, as you have here, you blasted philoprogenitive humbug you!"

With this explosion, the subject retired.

IMPORTATIONS.—With the return of easy times extravagant importations are again being made at New York. The receipts for last week were $3,337,998, against $2,384,163 last year.

DIED,

On the 14th of July, after a protracted illness, in Earpsboro', Johnston county, Mr. HARWOOD L. PERRY, in the 28th year of his age.

Suddenly, at her residence in Montgomery county, on the 7th inst., Mrs. SARAH CLARKE, relict of Sam'l Clarke, dec'd, in the 75th year of her age.

In Orange county, on the 7th of June last, Mr. ALEXANDER CRAIG, in the 82d year of his age. He was an honest man, and highly respected by his acquaintances.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION

The Anniversary of our National Birth Day was celebrated at Newton Grove, Sampson county, for the first time, in a spirited manner. Early in the day began to pour in from every quarter the old, the young, and more than all the fair daughters of this whole vicinity. At 11 o'clock, a procession was formed by Mr. J. H. Bryan, Marshal of the day, and marched to a Stand in the beautiful grove prepared for the occasion. The exercises were opened by prayer by the Rev. John Dupre. The Mecklenburg Declaration was read by Mr. J. C. Eason, of Johnston county; the National Declaration by Dr. J. C. Monk, of Sampson. The Declarations were read in a clear, distinct and impressive manner. The Oration was then delivered by Mr. E. A. Bizzell, all comment upon which is unnecessary as it is designed to have it published

The exercises were very much enlivened by Vocal and Instrumental music. The "Old North State" was sung by the young men and young ladies, making the woods resound with praises to our ever beloved old State. In the afternoon the crowd retired to the hospitable mansion of Mr. B. Lee, where to the music of two violins did the young people shake the "light fantastic toe," until closing day summoned all to their several homes.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Henry Bryan, Thos. Ward, Blackman Lea, and John Eason, was appointed to solicit a copy of Mr. Bizzell's Oration for publication. The request was complied with, with an apology for its crudeness, owing to the short time allotted for its preparation. It is as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—On an occasion of so much importance as the present, I feel somewhat embarrassed in attempting to deliver an address before you, in consequence of not being accustomed to public speaking. We have assembled to-day for the purpose of rendering homage to, and expressing our admiration for, the founders of American liberty. This is the Birth-day of our Nation, and its annual return infuses us with a spirit of freedom and inspires us with the hope that we shall ever be able to observe the Fourth of July in a commendable manner. As often as we celebrate this day, freedom receives a new impetus.

Then the birth-day of a nation is the most important of any period in its existence. Blot from our memories this eventful day, and what a blank would be left in the history of the nation!

Where would be our freedom? Cold and palsied at the feet of British despotism. Where would be the brilliant deeds and glorious achievements of our ancestors? Buried in the gulf of deep and unfathomable nonentity. And where would be our patriotism, the greatest of human legacies that we inherited from our fathers? It would now be indulging in a sleep that would know no waking.

This country, which now stands foremost in the list of nations for its intelligence and enlightenment, would occupy a position low down in the scale of civilization.

We are proud that we had our existence in a land of liberty and under a republican government, where *all* religious denominations are tolerated, and where free vent may be given to the expression of opinions, and the merits and demerits of all considered and rewarded accordingly. We have been progressing steadily until we have acquired a position that the proudest nation on earth might envy. Our infant years are passed, and we are growing to strong and vigorous manhood. We may well affirm that no nation has ever existed that has acquired the same degree of importance in so short a time. We owe this to the wise and judicious provisions of our government—a government of which the annals of the world can show no example.

In our onward march to greatness, should we meet with no impediment thrown in our way by reckless and unprincipled politicians who would willingly subvert the government for the sake of the spoils, there is no telling to what a degree of prosperity we shall arrive.

The country is abundantly supplied with the means for acquiring wealth, and our inhabitants generally frugal and industrious. These traits of character, could they be possessed by all, would be a sufficient guarantee of success, and we feel assured that though our country may at times be depressed, that she will ultimately ride safely over the billows of destruction that sometimes threaten the ruin of this glorious land of liberty.

In the year 1776, our fathers, becoming oppressed by the fetters that bound them, and tormented by the galling yoke of tyranny, declared to the world that this was a free and independent nation. For that declaration they are entitled to our lasting gratitude and continued praise.

We know not how to honor them, for our hearts are grown too much contracted. The free and expanded heart, and manly bravery, that characterized our forefathers, I fear have somewhat degenerated, and we know not how to applaud them.

But when we reflect upon their condition our praises are heightened, and we are almost ready to come to the conclusion, that they were not mortals but conquering spirits not made to die.

A world in arms alarmed them not; their motto was, "liberty or death."

A cloud of oppression arose in England, and cast its dark shadow over our fair land, and ripened into an angry hurricane of tyranny. It required the lives of our ancestors as an offering to appease the wrath of this mighty tempest, and freely did they pour out their life's blood to secure that liberty they so much desired and which we so abundantly enjoy. The motives by which they were actuated were pure, lofty, and patriotic. Neither favor, affection, nor money could divert them from their fixed and determined purpose.

They pledged to each other "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," for the maintenance of liberty, and the breaking asunder of the chains of bondage that England had so cruelly cast upon them. What a debt of gratitude we owe to the signers of the *Declaration of Independence* for the privileges and immunities we enjoy to-day.

There is nothing on earth to which we would more fondly cling, and for which we would more strongly battle, than our well-earned liberty.

Our brightest hopes and fondest anticipations would be forever blighted, and the glowing patriotism that fills the breast of every true American would be utterly extinguished, were we not to use our best efforts to nourish and foster the flame that inspired our revolutionary fathers. Upon the whole, Ladies and Gentlemen, we are thankful that our condition at present is as good as it is: for while we are at peace and on friendly relations with the rest of the world, we know that all other nations do not enjoy this blessing.

Could we look across the mighty Atlantic to-day, we should behold nearly all Europe baptised in blood. The smoke of battle is seen and the thunder of cannon is heard in Russia: which tell that the work of death and desolation is there being consummated. The sons of men are struggling in the pangs of death, and the hearts of helpless women are made to bleed in consequence of that dreadful war. Some of the most powerful nations on earth are engaged in this bloody work, and from all human appearances the engagement bids fair to be a long and protracted warfare.

How fortunate for us that we too are not plunged into strife and contention with other nations! Experience has amply shown, that it is better to be peaceful than hostile, for hostility only serves to weaken and paralyze our energies. And is it not strange, with all the proof and experience of other nations before us, that there are some men in this country who seek to dissolve the Union, when they know by so doing that war is inevitable? We heartily desire the political death of all such politicians. May they never be placed in stations of honor and authority to dictate to a free people,—for then our high places would fall to disgrace, and the reckless demagogues that filled them might provoke the dust of our illustrious champions of freedom to rise as the fabled Phœnix from their own ashes, and deliver unto us a harsh rebuke.

Were the Union dissolved, we could no more celebrate the Fourth of July in the spirit that we are wont to do. If such an uncalled for and unfortunate event were to occur we might as well cover ourselves in the habiliments of mourning, for our days of strength and prosperity would be ended, and darkness would cover the land. Oh memory of our ancestors! protect us and save us from the merciless hand of the plunderer.

Shall anarchy ever reign supreme in a land so fair, and nip in the bud so early our boasted liberty? We know that it could not, if the voice of departed heroes could be heard: but their tongues are still, and they repose calmly in the cold embrace of death. But notwithstanding this, they have left written symbols of speech, which if studied and followed would prevent our early decay and ruin. We deplore the death of our great statesmen and champions of liberty, and believe that we shall never be blessed with their like again.

Within a few years past we have lost two of the brighest ornaments that America ever produced—in the death of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. They served their time, and well did they guard American interests and American institutions. With the deeds of such distinguished men yet fresh and vivid in our memories, what man on earth so base as to desire to disfigure the fair proportions of this country and cause a blight and a mildew to rest upon us, that would rust and corrode our institutions and sap the very foundations of liberty?

Such a man—no, not a man, but a foul, poisonous and factious viper—is unworthy all sympathy, and totally unfit to live in a land consecrated as this is by the blood of slain patriots and statesmen.

Fourth of July Orations are generally mere declamations, putting forth the brightest aspect possible. But, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have serious apprehensions, under existing circumstances, that we shall not always be able to present you with such good news, glad tidings, and great joy; for there is such a multitude of elements at work in our land, that the result of their labors will render the destiny of the country uncertain.

I would hope that this Union may be perpetuated, and that it may flourish in the days of our latest posterity. But when we look to the late conduct of Massachusetts and the Northern States generally, we are led to doubt and fear, for there is a miasma rising in those regions that is pregnant with gall and bitterness towards the South.

They need not the warnings of their own noble Webster, and cast to the wind the deathless counsel of our illustrious Washington.

Fanaticism has become bold and rampant, which makes us tremble for the fate of the Union.

But we have a hope that there is still enough of patriotism in the land to save it from the dreadful fate of annihilation; and whether there is or not in other states, we believe there is in *one*—the State first to declare its independence—the good old North State.

We believe that she will stand as firm and immovable as a wall of adamant, and that her watchword will be, as it is now, the Union as it is, and the protection of *American rights* and *American institutions*.

What a humiliating thought it would have been to the framers of our Constitution and the founders of American liberty, to have believed that their children would at some distant day rise up in arms against each other!

Our forefathers looked with hopeful solicitude to the time when their posterity would be united in one common brotherhood. They believed that the Union which they created would live through endless ages to come.

Shall we disappoint their expectations? Shall the Western world go down in hopeless ruin, the anchor of our hopes be lost, and leave us a mere blank—a blot in creation?

Shall the thunderbolt of disunion strike the heart of the nation and demolish this noble structure of liberty?

May the Supreme Ruler of the Universe protect the country, her rights, her institutions, and her freedom!

This is our first attempt to celebrate the 4th of July at this place, and we feel assured that the inhabitants about Newton Grove are as truly sensible of the importance of such a proceeding as were our fathers of the necessity of independence. We hail with pleasure this auspicious movement, believing that there is nothing more favorable to the success of the country than the remembrance of the brilliant battles fought, and the noble victories won, by our fathers of olden times.

Our very nature seems elevated, and we feel with gratitude the upheavings of our inmost heart since we have been permitted to see the people so deeply interested in this the 79th Anniversary of American Independence.

This leads us to the conclusion that the fire of 1776 is not yet dead, but that it has been lying latent, only requiring an opportunity to be kindled into a flame that shall grow into a beautiful luminary, whose beams of light stream in every land.

RAIL ROAD CONVENTION.

The Convention organized in this place at Murphy's Hall, on yesterday at 10 A. M., his Honor David F. Caldwell in the Chair. The Counties of Burke, Catawba, Caldwell, Alexander and Iredell, were well represented, and the delegates seem to manifest a determination to secure the charter before the meeting adjourns. It is well known to most of our readers that an absolute subscription of $300,000 is required before the charter is secured. The county of Iredell subscribed $103,100; Catawba $100,000; Rowan $24,600; Caldwell $8,000; Alexander $5,700, absolutely and unconditionally —leaving a balance of $57,700 to be subscribed before the adjournment of the Convention. The delegates from Burke are ready to subscribe $100,000, making the subscription $400,000, so soon as the three hundred thousand are made up by the lower counties. This was the sum and substance of the report, submitted on yesterday evening, by W. W. Avery, Esq., one of the Committee appointed to arrange and prepare business for the action of the Convention.

We have no doubt of the final success of the enterprise. We cannot think the citizens of Rowan are so blind to their own interests as to suffer the Western extension to fall through.

Huzza! Speed the Car!—THURSDAY MORNING: The Convention assembled at 9 o'clock. The entire amount necessary to secure the Charter, and more, was speedily subscribed by Rowan. So the Western extension is no longer a matter of doubt, but an absolute and a fixed fact. "Westward the star of empire takes its way!"

Salis. Watchman.

Fatal Accident.—Mr. William Barber, of this county, was thrown from his horse on Monday last, and so badly injured that he died the next day.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Look Out for a Murderer!—We received this morning a detailed account of one of the most brutal murders we have ever heard of. It was perpetrated in the county of Yadkin, six miles North-west of Hamptonville, on Friday the 20th inst. The name of the murderer, Christopher Robbins, commonly called "Kit Robbins." His victim was a poor old negro man, who came into his possession by marriage. He beat the old man with the butt of a wagon whip until he wore it out, then he used an axe handle, (with which he also knocked down his own wife,) and finally finished the old negro by *pouring hot water into his ears.* He left the neighborhood on the morning of the 21st, starting in the direction of Wilkesborough; but it is believed he will try to escape by the Railroad. Look out for him: He is of "medium size, about 5 feet 10 inches high, rather slender, brown eyes, and dark hair. *He has a large scar across the top of the left hand.*" That mark will probably bring him to justice.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Death of Alexander Campbell.—The Cleveland Leader has a sketch of the life of the celebrated Alexander Campbell, of Bethany, Virginia. He was the founder of the sect of Christians known as the "Disciples," now very numerous and powerful; was the President of a Theological College at Bethany; the editor of a Denominational Magazine, and a man of much learning and eloquence. He visited England some few years since, and was mobbed at Edinburg, Scotland, for some sentiments he publicly advanced there in defence of the system of African slavery as practised in this country. He died in New Orleans on the 27th ultimo of disease of the heart.

Enormous Land Sales.—We understand that the sales of the public domain in the Fort des Moines (Iowa) Public Land District this season have been tremendous. Exclusive of the lands taken up there with bounty land-warrants, in the month of May they amounted to an aggregate of $300,723.80, and in June to $244,103.95.—These transactions are unprecedented in that quarter.—*Star.*

LETTER FROM SENATOR JONES, *of Tennessee.*

The Hon. Jas. C. Jones of Tennessee has written a long letter to a committee who invited him to a public dinner, in which, after citing the movements of the ultraists at the North, he thus speaks of the gloomy prospect ahead:—

In a crisis like this, what does patriotism and self-preservation suggests to the people of Tennessee, and the entire South? An abandonment of petty hostilities, a burying of ancient feuds and prejudices, and a union of all for the sake of the Union—a union of the South for the safety of the South—a union of all hearts and hands for the protection of our rights, the maintainance of our honor, and the preservation of the Constitution, and the Union as it exists, under the Constitution. These are high considerations to which I would invite you, and which seem to me to merit the respect and attention of every patriot.

For the expression of these opinions I know I subject myself to the imputation of being called an Alarmist—an Agitator—a Sectionalist. Be it so. It to warn my countrymen of an impending danger, constitutes an alarmist, I am one; if to denounce the schemes and purposes of a band of traitors and conspirators, as infamous as ever disgraced any age of the world, makes an agitator, I am one; if to maintain the rights of Tennessee, as guaranteed by the Constitution, and resistance to this horde of vandals, makes a sectionalist, I am one. The danger that threatens us is to my mind, so manifest, that I feel I should be guilty of moral treason if I did not raise my warning voice. It may—probably will—be disregarded: be it so—my skirts are clear.

To such as may be ready to denounce me as an agitator—one seeking to foster sectional jealousies and prejudices—an enemy to the quiet repose of the country—to such an one, I would propose one simple and solemn question: In the present attitude of things, in the present organization of parties, with their discords and dissensions, are we not likely to see an open, avowed and sworn enemy of our institutions elected to the presidency in the next election? I ask is not such a result possible—even probable? In my judgment such a result is not only probable, but, unless something should occur not now seen, I think it a matter of fearful certainty. In the present state of party excitement and party hostilities, is it not certain that we shall have three, it may be four, candidates in the field for the Presidency. No one doubts that the Democratic party will have its candidate. It is equally certain that the American party will have theirs; and it is doubly certain that the Abolitionists will have theirs. To these may possibly be added a Whig candidate. That there will be three candidates, as things now stand, is absolutely certain. If so, what will be the inevitable result? Can an election be made by the people? So to suppose is to betray a wanton ignorance of the strength of parties, and the means and appliances that will be brought into requisition by each, to secure its triumph. With three candidates in the field, I hold it to be self-evident that no election can be made by the people. If not, of course it will devolve on the House of Representatives to make a President; and what follows? Does not every informed man know that a majority of the next House is decidedly anti-slavery—a majority of them the sworn and deadly enemies of slavery. With the election in their hands, to doubt the result is to doubt our senses. When this shall happen, then our folly and infatuation will be as palpable as it will be culpable and fatal.

If there be anything in these suggestions—and I think there is—what is the momentous question that addresses itself to every patriot, every lover of his country. The question is, or ought to be, what can be done to avert a catastrophe so fearful—so fatal to all the hallowed memories of the past, and all the bright anticipations of the future. This is a question of fearful magnitude, and I would that some one was endowed with that wisdom or prophetic ken that would enable him to speak with certainty, and whose voice would be heard and respected. But there is none such, and we are left to reason, unaided by inspiration, to comprehend the danger and apply the remedy. You will pardon the boldness of one so humble as myself for offering a suggestion (I do not presume to advise, I merely suggest) which, in his judgment, offers the only sure and certain escape from such a calamity. It is the earnest conviction of my judgment that the danger is imminent, and the remedy *one* and only *one*.

A union of sound national, conservative constitutional men of *all parties, all creeds and all sections*—standing upon the constitution, with its compromises—maintaining the rights of each and all of the States, as guaranteed by the constitution—furnishes a safe, certain escape. I believe there are conservative men enough in the Union to preserve it, if they can be brought to unite and co-operate together for that purpose. Can such a Union of the good and patriotic of all parties be effected? *That is the question.* My confidence in the justice, honor and patriotism of the American people will not allow me to doubt it. Is there not virtue and patriotism enough in the American people to save their country from disunion and all the evils and horrors that may flow from it? May not men of all parties, all creeds and all sections forbear for a season? May they not forego for a day the indulgence of their predilections and party advancements? May not the Whig and the Democrat forget for a day their loves, and stand together for the constitution and the country? May not the man of the North the South, the East, and the West forget his locality, and remember his country, and his country only? To doubt, then, is to doubt our virtue, our patriotism, and our nationality; yea, it is to doubt man's capacity for self-government. I ask no man to surrender his principles or his opinions on all minor matters; let us agree to disagree; let us stand together until this issue is settled—until our rights are accorded to us, and the Union saved.

I, as you know, have ever been a Whig. I am still one; and, so far as the recognition of the correctness of principles go, I expect to live and die one; but the principles and policy of this or all parties weigh but little with me when put in the scales against the preservation of the Union, and the institutions under which we have lived and grown to be a mighty nation. I, for myself shall continue to vindicate, on all proper occasions such measures as I think conducive to the general good and public welfare. I shall stand by the Constitution in all its requirements, maintaining all its guarantees—at all times, at all places, and under all circumstances, and at all hazards. I shall maintain the equality of all the States, defending them from aggressions, come when they may, and from whom they may.

This is my creed—this my faith—this my platform; whether I stand on it alone, or with the many, is a matter of little importance to me. It is the conviction of my head—has the approval of my heart, and, when these lead, I am content to follow.

Large Discount.—The Boston Journal says the entire property of the Vermont Central Railroad Company, which has cost about *nine millions of dollars,* is now selling in the market, according to the prices of First and Second Mortgage bonds and stock, at less than *one million of dollars.*

SEVEN DAYS LATER!!!

Sebastopol again ineffectually bombarded!!!—A Crisis in the British Cabinet!!!—Cotton and Breadstuffs dull and Declining!!!

SANDY HOOK, July 25.

The *Atlantic* has arrived with seven days later news.

There is a ministerial crisis in England, in consequence of Lord John Russell's bungling explanation of his conduct at the Vienna Conference.

On the 13th, Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, submitted a motion in Parliament that a Ministry containing Russell was unworthy the confidence of the nation.

It was expected that Lord Palmerston would either throw Russell out of the Minstry, dissolve Parliament, or resign.

From the Crimea.—Sebastopol had been again bombarded during two days, but without effecting anything

The Allies were erecting immense works against the Malakoff and Redan towers. The Russians were also erecting very formidable works commanding those positions.

The operations in the Baltic had been trifling.

Commercial.—Cotton dull and declined an eighth. Wheat and flour firm, owing to the small stock on hand. Corn declined 4 shillings. Provisions dull.

Consols 91.

The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased nearly half million.

American securities active.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.

A telegraphic despatch from London, received just before the departure of the Atlantic, announces that Lord John Russell has resigned his seat in the Cabinet.

CHICAGO, July 25th.

The Kansas Legislature.—We have received the proceedings of the Kansas Legislature to July 18th.

Mr. Anderson introduced a bill providing that no person be permitted to take a seat in the Legislature without taking an oath to support the fugitive slave law, and that all persons convicted of propagating, or in any way circulating contrary sentiments or opinions be ineligible to any office of honor, trust, or profit in the territory. The bill was read for the first time.

Mr. Wilkinson gave notice that he would introduce a bill for establishing the permanent location of the capital at Kansas, 63 miles from Shawnee.

It was unanimously voted that the Sergeant at Arms furnish the House with a copy of the laws of Congress of 1850, and the laws of Massachusetts, of 1855.

The evening session was prefaced by a rough and tumble fight between Mr. Mill, editor of the Westport News, and Mr Brady, public printer to the Territory. Both are pro-slavery men, and the fight is supposed to have originated in the difference of their intensity of hate for abolitionists.

Mr. Woodson, Secretary of the Territory, is reported to have said he would assume the reins of government in case Governor Reeder refused to recognize the legislature.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.

We have received dates from Kansas to the 23d inst., Governer Reeder has vetoed all the bills thus far passed by the Legislature, and presented to him. He says there is nothing objectionable in the bills, but he does not consider the Legislature in legal session, they having removed from Pawnee without authority, and in contravention of the provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. The vetoed bills had passed through both branches of the Legislature by large majorities.

NEW YORK, July 25.

Interesting from Central America.—By the Star of the West we learn that Col. Walker, who sailed from San Francisco with a fillibustering party, has been defeated at Rivas, losing 20 men. Walker fled, leaving important documents behind. He passed through San Juan in the night, having first seized a schooner lying at the wharf, and then sailed for parts unknown.

A later account says that the Walkers' party, before leaving San Juan, burnt the barracks at that place.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.

From the Plains—Indian Depredations.—We have dates from Fort Laramie to the 27th of June. Robert Gibson's train was attacked by Indians near Platte Head, and Gibson was shot. Another train had also been attacked near the same place, two of the company being wounded, and 16 horses stolen.

The Folly of Change.—There is much practical good sense in the following from the Poughkeepsie Eagle:

But if on the other hand, a plan is on foot to dissolve or disband the Whig party, and put up a new flag, after the old plan once followed of having parties for a day, with no common or permanent bond of union, under which vicories were of no value, even if obtained, with our present views we shall oppose, and expect nothing from it but ultimate, if not immediate, defeat. *We regard permanence as one of the first elements of success in any party, and that in politics as in business, continual changes are effectual preventives of success.*"

Liquor law in New York.—Col. Schouler writes from the Astor House to the Cincinnati Gazette, of which he is Editor,—

"The Liquor law is a dead letter in this city; the immense bar at the Astor appears to be as crowded as ever, and the three bartenders are busy kept from morning till midnight, making drinks."

Potatoes.—At Syracuse potatoes are selling for 87 cents a bushel.

We hear that one of our householders has contracted for his potatoes for the coming year at *fifteen* cents per bushel.—*Syracuse Standard.*

And we are informed that a party in this city has contracted for several thousand bushels in Monroe county, at *fourteen* cents per bushel. The day of high prices of provisions is fast passing away.—*Albany Express.*

A Broad Road.—"Who will hesitate when the road is so broad?" says the Washington Union, in an appeal for volunteers to the Democratic party. It is the *width of the road* that keeps so many good men out of the Democratic path. They remember what a certain good book says about a broad road.

But One P. O. in Massachusetts a Century Ago.—The only Post Office in Massachusetts in 1779 was located in Boston, and the letters were advertised in the Boston News Letter, so that a person residing out of Boston had to send to the city for his letters. In an old copy of the News Letter a list of letters is published. In this list there are advertised two for Martha's Vineyard; twelve for Nantucket, and several for *America!*

Women's Rights.—A married lady cowhided a young doctor in Atlanta, Georgia, a few days ago. The valiant disciple of Esculapius offered no resistance, but when the performance was over he immediately sent a fierce challenge to her husband. It was thought, however, that the latter would not fight.

From the Christian Witness.

NOT ASHAMED OF RIDICULE.

I shall never forget a lesson, which I received when quite a young lad, at the Academy in B——. Among my school-fellows were Hartley and Jemson. They were somewhat older than myself, and to the latter I looked up as a sort of leader in matters of opinion as well as of sport. He was not at heart malicious, but he had a foolish ambition of being thought witty and sarcastic, and he made himself feared by a besetting habit of turning things into ridicule, so that he seemed continually on the look-out for matter of derision.

Hartley was a new scholar, and little was known of him among the boys. One morning, as we were on our way to school, he was seen driving a cow along the road towards a neighboring field. A group of boys, among whom was Jemson, met him as he was passing. The opportunity was one not to be lost by Jemson. 'Hallo!' he exclaimed, 'what's the price of milk? I say, Jonathan, what do you fodder on? What will you take for all the gold on her horns? Boys, if you want to see the latest Paris style, look at these boots!'

Hartley, waving his hand to us with a pleasant smile, and driving the cow to the field, took down the bars of a rail-fence, saw her safely in the inclosure, and then putting up the bars, came and entered the school with the rest of us. After school in the afternoon he let out the cow and drove her off, none of us knew where. And every day, for two or three weeks, he went through the same task.

The boys of B—— Academy were nearly all the sons of wealthy parents, and some of them, among whom was Jemson, were dunces enough to look down with a sort of disdain upon a scholar who had to drive a cow. The sneers and jeers of Jemson were accordingly often renewed. He once, on a plea that he did not like the odor of the barn, refused to sit next to Hartley. Occasionally he would inquire after the cow's health, pronouncing the word 'ke-ow,' after the manner of some of the country people.

With admirable good nature did Hartley bear all these silly attempts to wound and annoy him. I do not remember that he was even once betrayed into a look or word of angry retaliation. 'I suppose, Hartley,' said Jemson, one day, 'I suppose your daddy means to make a milkman of you.' 'Why not?' asked Hartley. 'Oh, nothing; only don't leave much water in the cans after you rinse them—that's all.' The boys laughed, and Hartley, not in the least mortified, replied: 'Never fear; if ever I should rise to be a milkman, I'll give good measure and good milk.'

The day after this conversation, there was a public exhibition, at which a number of ladies and gentlemen from neighboring cities were present. Prizes were awarded by the Principal of our Academy, and both Hartley and Jemson received a creditable number; for, in respect to scholarship, these two were about equal. After the ceremony of distribution, the Principal remarked that there was one prize, consisting of a gold medal, which was rarely awarded, not so much on account of its great cost, as because the instances were rare which rendered its bestowal proper. It was the prize of heroism. The last boy who received one was young Manners, who, three years ago, rescued the blind girl from drowning.

The principal then said that, with the permission of the company, he would relate a short story. 'Not long since, some scholars were flying a kite in the street, just as a poor boy on horseback rode by on his way to the mill. The horse took fright and threw the boy, injuring him so badly that he was carried home, and confined some weeks to his bed. Of the scholars who had unintentionally caused the disaster, none followed to learn the fate of the wounded boy. There was one scholar, however, who had witnessed the accident from a distance, who not only went to make inquiries, but stayed to render services.

This scholar soon learned that the wounded boy was the grandson of a poor widow whose sole support consisted in selling the milk of a fine cow of which she was the owner. Alas! what could she now do? She was old and lame, and her grandson, on whom she depended to drive the cow to pasture, was now on his back helpless. 'Never mind, my good woman,' said the scholar, 'I can drive your cow!' With blessings and thanks the old woman accepted the offer.

But his kindness did not stop here. Money was wanted to get articles from the apothecary. 'I have money that my mother sent me to buy boots with; but I can do without them for awhile.' 'Oh no,' said the old woman; 'I can't consent to that; but here is a pair of cowhide boots that I bought for Henry, who can't wear them. If you would only buy these, giving us what they cost, we should get along nicely.' The scholar bought the boots clumsy as they were, and has worn them up to this time.'

Well, when it was discovered by the other boys of the Academy that our scholar was in the habit of driving a cow, he was assailed every day with laughter and ridicule. His cowhide boots in particular were made matter of mirth. But he kept on cheerfully and bravely, day after day, never shunning observation, and driving the widow's cow, and wearing his thick boots, contented in the thought that he was doing right;—caring not for all the jeers and sneers that could be uttered. He never undertook to explain why he drove a cow; for he was not inclined to make a vaunt of his charitable motives, and furthermore, in his heart he had no sympathy with the false pride that could look down with ridicule on any useful employment. It was by mere accident that his course of kindness and self-denial was yesterday discovered by his teacher.

'And now, ladies and gentlemen, I appeal to you, was there not true heroism in this boy's conduct? Nay, Master Hartley, do not slink out behind the black-board! You are not afraid of ridicule, you must not be afraid of praise. Come forth, come forth, Master Hartley, and let us see your honest face!'

As Hartley, with blushing checks, made his appearance, what a round of applause in which the whole company joined, spoke the general approbation of his conduct! The ladies stood upon benches and waved their handkerchiefs. The old men wiped the gathering moisture from the corners of their eyes, and clapped their hands. Those clumsy boots on Hartley's feet seemed a prouder ornament than a crown would have been on his head. The medal was bestowed on him amid general acclamation.

Let me tell you a good thing of Jemson before I conclude. He was heartily ashamed of his ill-natured raillery, and after we were dismissed, he went with tears of manly self rebuke in his eyes, and tendered his hand to Hartley, making a handsome apology for his past ill-manners. 'Think no more of it, old fellow,' said Hartley, with delightful cordiality; let's all go and have a ramble in the woods before we break up for vacation.' The boys, one and all followed Jemson's example; and we set forth with huzzas into the woods. What a happy day it was.

Where some of the Money goes.—There is one firm in Maiden Lane, New York, which melts down, in the course of one year, in gold and silver, $1,550,000; and a firm in Fulton street, silversmiths, who use $100,000 in silver, in a year.

NEW YORK, July 24.

One of our enterprising publishers announces as shortly forthcoming from the press "The Life and Times of Gen. Cass." It is to be published by subscription, after the manner of Col. Benton's Thirty Years in the Senate, and will be comprised in one large volume. Gen. Cass, it is said, superintends the publication of the work.

Laconic.—Gov. Gardner of Mass. having transmitted to Gov. Adams of S. C. a series of resolutions passed by the Legislature of Mass. in favor of the French Spoliation claims, and another series relative to the Territory of Kansas, with a request that he would submit them to the Legislature of South Carolina, he replied as follows, according to a Boston correspondent of the Tribune, probably regarding Massachusetts, since her Nullification Act, as no longer belonging to the American Union,

"I cannot consent, under existing circumstances, to be the medium of communicating any action of the Legislature of Massachusetts to the State over which I have the honor to preside."

"You Forgot Me."—A good joke is told at the expense of one of our church-going citizens, who is the father of an interesting family of children, and among them a bright eyed boy numbering four or five summers, the pet of the household, and unanimously voted the drollest little mischief alive.

On Saturday night he had been bribed to keep peace and retire to bed an hour earlier than usual, with the promise that, on the morrow, he might go with the family to church. On Sunday morning it was found inconvenient to put the youngster through the regular course of washing and dressing necessary for his proper appearance at the sanctuary, and the family slipped off without him. They had not, however, more than become comfortably seated in their pew, when in walked the youngster with nothing on but a night wrapper and a cloth cap.

"You forgot me," said he, in a tone loud enough to be heard all over the church.

The feeling of the parents can be more easily imagined than described.

Lafayette (Ind.) Journal

The Editor of the Sandusky Register says that a young gent lately called at the house of the girl he is after, where he had the following conversation with the Irish servant girl:

Gent—(With a sweet smile). Is Miss W—— at home?

Biddy—(Scratching her head)—She is, sir.

Gent—(Twirling his hat and trying to look killing). Is she engaged?

Biddy—Engaged, is it? Faith an' I can't say sir; but she kissed Misther V—— last evening as if she'd never seen the like of him, and it's engaged that I b'lave they are, sir.

The last seen of the young man, he was "engaging" a passage to Toledo, where they had the cholera.

In the last mail to Europe a newspaper arrived at Liverpool addressed to "Zar Alexander, Esq., Emperor of Rosshie, Rosshie, Europe."

PROSPECTUS
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

THE North Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, having determined to issue a weekly paper bearing the above name, the subscribers are authorised to issue this prospectus.

It is intended to publish a *family newspaper*, which, while it shall be religious in tone and sentiment, and maintain the doctrines and usages of the Methodist Church, shall be devoted to *all the interests of North Carolina,* and furnish intelligence for every class of readers. In *size* and *appearance* the new periodical is to be equal to any of our Church papers, while it will surpass them all in adaptedness to the wants of our people. The entire insufficiency of the existing "Advocates" to the necessities of our position forces us to the publication of our own paper, and we confidently expect the hearty co-operation of the Members of our Church in all parts of the State and Conference, and hope to make the paper so interesting and instructive as to attract patronage from the public generally.

The "Advocate" will be published at $1.50 a year and the first number will be issued as early as practicable after the next Session of our Conference. It is believed that the publication will be commenced on the 1st of January, 1856. It is desirable that as large a subscription as possible be obtained before the Conference and the Ministers and all others interested in the enterprise are respectfully urged to secure and forward the names and address of subscribers, particular attention being paid to correctness in writing the names of persons, post offices and Counties. Those who may have no opportunity of subscribing through the agency of our Ministers may write directly to Rev. Wm. E. Pell, Fayetteville, N. C.

The payment will be expected upon the issue of the first number. The location of the publishing office will be determined at the Session of Conference.

WILLIAM E. PELL,
WILLIAM CARTER,
RUFUS T. HEFLIN,
N. H. D. WILSON,
WILLIAM BARRINGER, } Committee.

July, 1855. 22-

NOTICE.

THE public are cautioned against trading for the following NOTES, (as they were lost by me on yesterday, together with the Pocket Book that contained them,) viz:

One Note made by L. J. Haughton, payable to my order, for $997.95, due the 15th day of November, 1855.

One Note made by L. J. Haughton, for $498.97, due the 15th of June, 1855, on which there is a payment endorsed.

One Note made by Mrs. Ann G. Hyman, for $948, dated January 1, 1846.

One Note made by R. C. Mabry, and secured by R. S. Cain and A. J. O'Hanlon, for $232, due 15th July, 1855.

One Note made by Hall & Bollinger for $78, date not recollected.

One Note made by T. J. Johnson, for $20, due 1st of January, 1856.

One Note made by Jesse W. Powers & Co., for $25, due January 1, 1856.

One Note made by Dr. T. C. Hall, in favor of R. Strange, jr., on which there is a payment of $100.

One Note made by John B. Troy, in favor of McLaurin & Strange, for $48, payable 1st January, 1856.

One Due Bill made by G. D. Baker, in favor of Wm. L. Hall, and endorsed by W. L. Hall, for $19.16, dated May 5, 1855.

One Note made by M. V. Jones, for $306, date not recollected, on which there are two payments.

I will give a liberal reward for the Pocket Book with its entire contents.

J. W. STRANGE.

July 25, 1855. 20-2t

A COOK WANTED.

WANTED to purchase or hire, a good COOK, of good character. Inquire at this office.

July 26. 20-tf

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

May 17, 1855. 1-tf

ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS.

THE Subscribers respectfully solicit a settlement, during the month of July, with all who owe them, or to whom they are indebted.

They have written some hundreds of letters, embracing accounts other than for subscriptions. These latter are too numerous to forward to each individual subscriber, but it is hoped that all who can, will remit what is due. The amount they can ascertain by examining former receipts. Most of our accounts are small, but they form a very large aggregate of great importance to us. E. J. HALE & SON.

June 28.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 30, 1855.

From the Wilmington Herald.

"A new broom sweeps clean," is one of those time-honored maxims that we have relied upon as true. But it does not hold good in regard to the new contractor who carries the mail between Fayetteville and Warsaw. Letters mailed on Tuesday, should reach Wilmington on Wednesday morning; but they do not, and they are not delivered before Thursday morning. This delay is disastrous to the business relations between these two towns, and each town, and especially the steamboat proprietors and commission houses are interested in finding out who is to blame.

Does the stage from Fayetteville connect with the cars coming south, at Warsaw? Why not?

The telegraph communication between these two towns cannot be relied on. Not one dispatch in five comes through. Who is to blame, —the operator in Fayetteville, Petersburg, or Wilmington? Let us know. Dispatches have to be paid in advance. If they are not sent through in proper time, or not at all, is the Company responsible in damages? L.

The above article from the Wilmington Herald calls attention to an evil which has engaged our efforts towards a remedy, heretofore without success. The result of our own and the inquiries of a friend, is, that the contractor between Fayetteville and Warsaw alleges—that he is not due at Warsaw until 3 A. M. That the Schedule time for the Cars to be at Warsaw is the same hour, but frequently they pass before that hour, making it impossible for him to deliver the Wilmington mail. Again, we learn that the Contractor is not bound to deliver the mail to the cars—that his duty is discharged upon depositing it in the Post Office at Warsaw.

The Post Master at that point says, he is under no sort of obligation to leave his Office in the discharge of his duty as Post Master; and that he cannot get up and sort a mail at 3 in the morning, and carry the mail to the cars, for the small pittance his office pays—about $30 a year we believe.

And we suppose the Rail Road Company feels under no obligation to send a messenger for the mail.

The former Contractor, Mr. McKinnon, we believe, was bound to deliver the mail to the cars.

In this dilemma the Post Master General should compensate some one for carrying the mail from the office to the cars. This is done in Wilmington, and forms a separate contract. Formerly the Wilmington mail was made up in a separate bag at Fayetteville, and was sent directly through to Wilmington. But the Post Master at Warsaw says that the Post Master at Wilmington, from some cause, did not return that bag; and thus getting out of bags at this end of the line, that convenient arrangement seems to have ceased.

We think the present contractor would consult his own interest and the interest of the traveling public by driving three instead of two horses in his stages; and he should leave Fayetteville at 2½ or 3 instead of 3½ o'clock. This would insure a connexion.

But be all these things as they may, the *interests* now being *sacrificed* for the want of *mail dispatch* between the two largest commercial Towns in the State, are too great to be trifled with as they have been and now are; and if the general Government cannot *pay* for a delivery of the mail from the post office at Warsaw to the cars, then individual liberality must do it.

With regard to the Telegraph office if the lines do better in future than they have in the past, we shall say nothing on the subject. If they do not, a correspondent of ours says he shall feel constrained to state where some of the blame rests.

BANK OF CLARENDON.—Samuel W. Tillinghast, Esq. has declined the appointment of Director in this Bank, and Henry Lilly, Esq. has been appointed in his place.

THE CROPS.—We hear on all hands that there never was a finer prospect of an abundant crop of Corn in this State than at present. Vegetation looks rich beyond precedent. We trust that the days of scarcity and want are soon to pass away, to be succeeded by such abundance that men can afford to eat and to feed their cattle liberally.

SHOCKING BARBARITY.—A writer in the Wilmington Journal, giving an account of the speeches of the candidates at Smithville, last week, says,—

"Mr. Winslow took the stand, &c. He skinned Mr. Davis as genteelly as any Know Nothing gentleman could desire to be skinned. It took but a short time to demolish Reid. After having quietly slain and laid out his regular antagonist Mr. Reid, he turned to the volunteer gladiator, Mr. Davis. He decked him off like a victim for sacrifice. He twined the flowers of eloquence around him, as the ancients did garlands round the horns of the sacrificial bull or ram, and when he had got all ready he turned and offered him up, limb by limb, as it were—he dissected him. He poured upon him a torrent of eloquence, sarcasm and close logic."

Horrible! most horrible! He skinned Mr. Davis, and then slew Mr. Reid and laid him out. Next he decked Mr. Davis off with flowers of eloquence, and then dissected him, limb by limb! Not satisfied with all this, he poured upon him a torrent of eloquence, sarcasm and close logic!! This appears to have been reserved for the last, as the climax of the cruelty practised on the sanguinary occasion.

We once heard a story of a negro who caught a thrashing and a lecture at the same time. He could have stood one at a time, but he protested against the double infliction: "When you preach, preach; and when you whip, whip. But for mercy's sake don't preach and whip both at once."

Æsop tells us of an ass that clothed himself in a lion's skin. We do not think that candidates who have so often to undergo the operation of skinning, are by any means asses if they do put on some other skin than their own. We are scarcely charitable enough to extend this remark to those who spend months of terribly hot weather in canvassing for a seat in Congress, and get their characters as well as their skins shockingly lacerated in the operation.

DOCTORS DIFFER.—We heard, a few days ago, a democrat who has been stumping the county, express his belief, that Mr. Winslow would beat Reid 500 votes in Cumberland and Harnett. *Per contra*, a member of the American party writes to the Wilmington Herald that Harnett will give Mr. Reid 200, and Cumberland 400; in all, 600 majority.

Somebody's playing the game of brag.

CLINGMAN'S DISTRICT.—We published in our last the views of the Western Eagle and of a corpondent of our own as to the result of the election in Mr. Clingman's District. Since then Mr. C. himself has published a circular declaring that after a thorough canvass of the District he is satisfied of his re-election by the largest majority ever given in the Mountain District.

STOPPING THE SUPPLIES.—We have been amused at the idea propagated by the crazy fanatics at the North, that if Congress should refuse to restore the Missouri Compromise, and do sundry other things unpalatable to the South, the House of Representatives, where there will be a large majority of free soilers, should refuse to pass the appropriation bills. None but a born fool or a madman—certainly no sane man who love money as intensely as the Yankees are generally accused of loving it—would ever have hit upon such a mode as that of compelling the South to come to terms. Out of seventy-five millions of dollars of revenue expended this year, it is exceedingly questionable whether three millions are expended in the South. The seventy-two millions, or thereabouts, are lavished on the free States. For the free States to stop the supplies, therefore, would be the most effectual execution of the plan of "biting off their own noses to spite their faces" that the world has ever witnessed. There are some sane people at the North, however, having brains enough left to see what would be the operation of this "remedy," as will be seen by the following paragraph from the N. Y. Express.

We will only add, at present, that this *Northern* remedy may find many friends from the South in the next Congress. And if it should indeed be made to "plague its inventors," let those who originated the idea blame themselves, and not the South. It was from the North that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise originated; but the South is cursed for it as if the South alone were responsible.

Here is the paragraph from the Express, to which we alluded:—

Impracticable Remedies.—The Hartford Conn. Courant,—which seldom recommends a thing without a means to execute it, says,—

"On the subject of Kansas, there are only two measures that will save the territory to freedom —one is to encourage the immigration of settlers from the free States, and the other is for the next Congress to make the restoration of the Missouri Compromise line the great subject of consideration. There will be a majority in the House large enough for this purpose, and, if the Senate refuses, a majority large enough to compel them to do it, by refusing supplies."

The first is eminently practical, and the only practical and possible measure. The second is a *dream*, a ruse,—a will o' the wisp phantom.

"Stopping the supplies,"—an idea, we borrow from the British Government, is possible there only,—because there, it compels the Sovereign to change the ministry. It is the law of the British Constitution, that when a ministry cannot carry the House of Commons, a ministry must be supplied that can.

The North and West, practically, have four-fifths of the expenditures of this Government. The Navy is mainly for the protection of the commerce of the North; the Army is principally for the West; the Custom Houses, the Ocean Steamers, the large Post Offices, are mainly in the North. For the North and West, then, to stop the supplies, is to starve themselves.

NORTH AND SOUTH.—We invite the attention of the National Intelligencer and other Southern papers to the following editorial paragraph in a late issue of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. If the Intelligencer wishes to do something effective towards the preservation of the Union, let it join the Journal of Commerce in teaching the North respect for Southern rights and feelings:

"We ask attention to an article on our first page from the pen of Rev. Dr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky. We have no doubt that it expresses the general sentiment of the South on the matters treated of. The unceasing vilification of every thing Southern by our Northern politicians, press and pulpit,—the continual, open, direct and scandalous violation of an important stipulation of the Constitution in every Northern State whenever fugitive slaves are arrested,—and the general unneighborly, unbrotherly bearing and conduct of the North towards the South, whenever opportunity offers, are fast producing a corresponding feeling in return; a feeling which has only to be carried to a certain point, and the people of both sections will be more happy in butchering each other, than in fulfilling the duties of reciprocal affection, co-operation and confidence. It is time for men who consider the Union worth preserving, to frown upon the mad folly which is trifling with our dearest interests."

And again. A subscriber in Columbia County, N. Y., writing to that paper his approval of the course which it pursues, almost alone, says:

"I have lived at the South for many years. I think I know how people feel there, at least in a large section of country. It surprises me beyond measure, when I see how widely and how much the idea is ridiculed, that the perpetuity of the Union will be at all endangered by pressing rashly to an issue the sectional questions, now causing so much excitement in all parts of the land. There is danger, imminent danger, if this sectional warfare must continue, that we shall soon be plunged into all the horrors of civil war. The sooner this truth is understood, the better. The South is becoming deeply exasperated. They feel they have been injured, abused and insulted, until they can bear this treatment little longer. I say they feel so. I know it to be the honest feeling of vast multitudes. They *have* loved the Union, because it has secured to them inestimable blessings. But this affection is rapidly diminishing. Soon, if this bitter strife must go on, the most deadly hostility will exist between different sections of the land.

"Is it not then the duty of every lover of his country to do all in his power to allay this sectional animosity? I do hope, then, that you will persevere in the noble, patriotic course, in which you are now engaged—the work of enlightening the public mind as to the true nature and certain consequences of the measures which it is purposed by certain parties to carry into execution."

THE POPE'S NUNCIO STORY.—There is something very curious about this reported statement of the Hon. Mr. Barringer. A letter from him has been promised for a week or two past, but has not appeared, so far as we have seen. In the meantime, the Richmond Whig says,—

"Mr. Barringer, in a letter to Mr. Rayner, thus states the substance of what passed between him and the Pope's nuncio in Madrid, respecting the appointment of a Papist to the Cabinet:

"*Before I had any authentic and certain news of the formation of the Cabinet, and while it was still a subject of conjecture at the court of Madrid, he* (the Pope's nuncio) *told me that Judge Campbell, of Pennsylvania, was appointed, and that he was a Catholic; which was the first information I had, either of his appointment or his religion.*"

But the Washington Union gives a different version of the matter, which we cannot credit fully, both because of the unscrupulous character of that paper, and of the disreputable light in which it places a prominent citizen of this State. The Union says,—

"Mr. Barringer is at present at Saratoga Springs, in the State of New York, and he has stated to a gentleman from this city, of unquestioned intelligence and integrity, that the conversation with the Nuncio of the Pope concerning the cabinet of President Pierce, which has been made the foundation of so much falsehood and calumniation, *transpired subsequently to the inauguration of March*, 1853, *and to the reception of the intelligence thereof, and of the names of President Pierce's cabinet, in Madrid.*

"Mr. Barringer also stated that he had addressed two letters to Mr. Rayner, of North Carolina, stating the time of the conversation, and its circumstances and purport, and asking that gentleman to do all parties the justice to state the *facts* in the case, but that Mr. R. *had suppressed both letters*, and had wholly refused to correct the falsehoods in the premises.

"Mr. Barringer also expressed his purpose to publish his last letter upon the subject to Rayner in a few days, if the proper correction and retraction was not made by that gentleman."

We shall doubtless soon hear more on the subject.

P. S. It appears that the above extract from a letter from Mr. Barringer is a part of one received by Mr. Rayner, dated Niagara Falls, July 6, 1855, and is all that was furnished of that letter by Mr. Rayner to Judge Ellis of Washington city, and by him published. Judge Ellis himself has received a letter from Mr. Barringer, dated Saratoga Springs, July 23d, of which he publishes the following extract:—

"You are mistaken as to the purport of the remarks made to me by the representative of the Pope at Madrid. It was *not* that he knew beforehand that Mr. Campbell would be appointed, and as a member of the Catholic Church, or that he knew anything about it before the appointment was actually made. What I have said and *what I repeat is, that before I had any certain news of the formation of the Cabinet, and while its constitution was still in doubt, and the subject of conjecture in the public mind at Madrid, he told me that Mr. Campbell was appointed, and that he was a Catholic, which was the first information I had of either fact.*"

CUTTING LOOSE.—The Savannah Courier, a leading Locofoco paper in Georgia, in commenting upon the condition of political parties in Pennsylvania, declares that "the Democracy of Georgia and Pennsylvania no longer constitute one political party."

The Courier says:

"We published yesterday a brief report of the proceedings of the Conventions representing the two great parties now dividing Pennsylvania. It is not well to allow such indications of Northern sentiment to pass without a word of comment.

"Pennsylvania is in population the second State in the Union. On the question of slavery she has established for herself a character as one of the most conservative of the Northern States. The great influence of Buchanan, Dallas and other leading Democrats, has ever been given against abolitionism. The influence of the great city of Philadelphia has been thrown into the same scale. Yet what do we see? Her Democratic State Convention, instead of meeting the issue now before the country, regularly ignores it, by refusing to pass resolutions sustaining the Nebraska Bill. The Know Nothing Convention goes a step farther in a wrong direction. They declare by a large majority in favor of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise and against the admission of any new slave State. "Thus," in the words of the Herald, an organ of the party, "the new American party of Pennsylvania, excepting ten seceders out of some two hundred delegates, have gone over, "hook and line, bob and sinker," with General Wilson and his Massachusetts partizans and with Colonel Ford and his followers in Ohio, to the Seward Holy Anti-Slavery Allience. * * *

"We cannot help further remarking, that, willing and anxious as we are, to see Southern Democrats keep up their political connection with their Northern brethren as long as the latter show a disposition to sustain the Constitution, the prospect looks gloomy enough, when, even in Pennsylvania, the party refuses to take the position which is absolutely necessary to secure our co-operation. It will be seen at once, from the perusal of the following resolution, adopted by the Convention which nominated Governor Johnston, that the Democracy of Georgia and Pennsylvania no longer constitute one party."

That is the true doctrine. Let Southern Whigs, Americans and Democrats throw away the desire for the spoils, the only bond between them and the Northern sections of those parties, and the North may yet be brought to its senses. So long as Southern partisans are found, as now, to justify, excuse, and *conceal* the doings of their Northern allies, just so long will the North continue its blows against the Constitution and the Union.

NEW YORK CITY.—The debt of the City of New York now amounts to about $15,000,000, the interest to be paid on which is $750,000 per annum. The Croton Water Works rents nearly discharge this sum; they produce $600,000 per annum to the City.

The City tax, for city purposes, amounts this year to $5,843,822,—an increase of about $1,000,000 over last year. The amount of valuation of real and personal property this year exceeds that of the last by more than $25,000,000.

Of the taxes, $956,000 are for educational purposes; for the Alms House, $613,450; for salaries, $332,000; for donations $46,000; &c. &c.

MAGAZINES.—We are indebted to the Publishers for the July No. of Blackwood, and the August Nos. of Putnam and Dickens' Household Words.

MOORE COUNTY.—At the County Court of Moore, last week, an election was held by the Justices for Clerk, to succeed A. C. Curry, dec'd. Alexander H. McNeill, Esq. was elected, having received 25 votes, to 9 for Gen. W. D. Dowd, and 9 for Wm. P. Martin. It is said that Mr. McNeill will make an excellent officer.

KANSAS.—The accounts from the Territory of Kansas indicate a state little if at all better than anarchy.

A writer in the N. Y. Times says,

The North has fairly presented to it a single alternative. It is either to submit in silence to the appropriation by the South of Kansas and Nebraska and their speedy admission as Slave States, or to reclaim its territory, re-establish the settlement of 1820, liberate the Slaves now in the two Territories, and driving out the slaveholders there *by force*. The most stolid and moderate must now be satisfied that action and not words are required to remedy the great wrong which has been committed.

"We must either hold our tongues and submit to be robbed, or we must resist the enforcement of that act of repudiation and robbery by armed organized force. We must drop the whole subject, or we must refer it to a Committee of 20,000 men, well supplied with artillery and Minnie rifles, and a military chest. As an individual, I am entirely in favor of the latter method, and am willing to take my share in the dangers and labors of carrying it out."

As the N. Y. Express says, "*That* is a practical man, no man of wind, and words!—*Force* of voting in Kansas, or *force* of Minie rifle and artillery from without, is the only restoration possible of the Missouri Compromise. The Times man is for "fight," and will enlist. But one difficulty, and only one is in the way to all this, —the Southrons may fight too. The fights up to this hour have been rather the best on the ruffian String-fellow side."

On the 26th the Kansas Legislature adopted a memorial to the President, asking the immediate removal of Reeder, on the ground that he was a clog to the wheels of government. Major McDonald of the Kansas Council—formerly of Virginia, was appointed bearer of the memorial.

The N. Y. Times, a rabid free soil paper, says,—

"We do not believe that there is any general disposition on the part of the people of the North, to interfere with Slavery as it exists in the Southern States. Any such interference would undoubtedly provoke,—and would probably justify, —such an armed resistance as Dr. Breckenridge affirms the South would offer. But the exclusion of Slavery from the Territories,—*the exclusion of a new State from the Union on account of Slavery*, —the modification or repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, *or the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia*, would *not* warrant any such resistance."

Don't trust to such an idea, Mr. Times. You may find out your mistake when it is too late.

CIRCUS-MEN.—The Petersburg Express warns the public, not only against the rowdy propensities of those who travel through the country as performers in Circuses, but against even a more dangerous evil—the abolition views which they generally if not universally entertain.

"It is a well known fact, says the Express, in the circus business, that where one of the employees happens to have gentlemanly instincts, there are fifty who are entirely devoid of any feeling of decency or self respect. We do not hesitate to say, for the most part, they are privately brutal black guards, whose vicious propensities are only kept in subjection through fear. These instincts, after "simmering" for some time, *boil over* in other localities, and bloody fights ensue between them and the inhabitants. This has been the case once or twice in our own State. Our design in this paragraph, however, was not to speak of their rowdyism—a general admitted characteristic, but something more dangerous to the Southern people whom they visit—we mean their abolitionism."

The Lexington and Yadkin Flag, is the title of a handsome paper, abounding with editorial matter, just issued at Lexington, N. C. Jas. A. Long, Esq., Editor, Jas. B. Shelton, Esq., Publisher.

NEGRO STEALING.—Two men, Ruffin D. Freeman and Wm. Freeman, father and son, of Brunswick county, Va., were arrested a few days ago for selling a free negro as a slave to a gentleman in North Carolina (they having promised to divide the spoils with the negro.) The negro was sold on the 5th inst., to Solomon Davis, a trader, of Richmond, Va., for upwards of $1000. He ran away from Davis, was arrested in Petersburg, and then confessed the whole story, claiming his freedom. He was committed for trial, and will doubtless spend a few years in the Virginia penitentiary. The Freemans were arrested, and will probably keep him company. It is supposed that they have been engaged in numerous similar transactions.

An attempt was made, a few days ago, to sell the rail roads and canals belonging to the State of Pennsylvania. They had cost the State about $40,000,000, but had been injudiciously and expensively constructed and managed, as such works are apt to be when under exclusive State control. The Legislature, under these circumstances, authorized a sale, at not less than $7,500,000 for the entire works. They were put up at auction on Monday last, about 300 persons being present, but not a bid was made, and the sale was adjourned sine die.

The yellow fever is increasing at New Orleans. There were 63 deaths at the Hospital during the week ending the 21st.

The Hon. Abbott Lawrence, of Boston, is so ill that his life is despaired of.

DEATH'S DOINGS.—The last official despatch written by Lord Raglan was to announce the death of Gen. Estcourt. A postscript by Gen. Simpson announced the death of the writer of the despatch!

Serious Accident.—A boy of between 8 and 10 years of age, the son of Dr. F. J. Haywood of this city, was accidentally shot with a pistol, in the hands of another boy, on Thursday last. We learn, that the ball took effect in his breast, and is thought to have lodged in his lungs; it has not yet been extracted, and the wound is therefore considered dangerous. This is a sad affair, and no doubt weighs heavily upon the parents of the child. Any boy seen with a loaded pistol, if not reprimanded by his parents, ought to be taken up and severely flogged, and have his pistol taken from him.—*Ral. Post.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ASHEBORO' "AMERICAN" MASS MEETING.

According to previous announcement, the "Americans" of Randolph county assembled in open Council at Asheboro', on Saturday, 28th inst., to ratify and do honor to the principles adopted and promulgated by the National Council at Philadelphia. There was an unusually large concourse of people, and ladies also graced the assembly by their approving smiles. The meeting was held in the Academy grove; and was organized by Jesse Walker, Esq. being called to the Chair, and Jas. H. Colton to act as Secretary.

After the object of the meeting was stated, the Secretary read the National Platform, and the following Resolution was introduced by H. B. Elliott:

Resolved, by the Council of the American Union Party, in the County of Randolph, in Convention assembled, That the Platform of principles adopted and recommended by the American Council, which met in Philadelphia in June last, meets with our hearty concurrence, and that we do hereby accept and ratify the same.

After the adoption of the Resolution by a unanimous vote, the President announced that Henry B. Elliott would address the meeting, in support of those principles. Mr. Elliott, after excusing himself, on account of family affliction, for not having made a due preparation for such an occasion, proceeded to uphold and defend the American Party and its principles; and in a speech of about an hour's length, he accomplshed this, to the entire satisfaction of all who heard him. And it is but little to say, that stubborn facts and conclusive arguments were not wanting.

John A. Gilmer, being present by invitation, was then called to the stand, and in a speech of two hours' eloquently and nobly sustained the "True American" principles. Mr. Gilmer set forth so clearly, the positions of the old Whig and Democratic parties—their courting the Foreign and Roman Catholic vote; and ultimately their settling down into an almost agreement on all the political topics—that all must have been convinced of the necessity of the American Party, at the time and in the manner in which it was gotten up.

During Mr. G.'s speaking, a shower having come up, the meeting adjourned to the Methodist Church, where Mr. G. having concluded, Mr. A. G. Foster, having been called upon, fixed the attention of the audience for an half hour, with an interesting speech, interspersed with many amusing and appropriate anecdotes. From not being a member of the Order, Mr. F. spoke freely and doubtless without prejudice; he did ample justice to the memory of those who had been members of the Party, and had withdrawn from private interests. His allusions might have put some in the Cumberland District to the blush. He also raised the curtain between the "Spiritual" and "temporal" power of the Pope; showing the difference was but in the terms, or, at least, that the one ultimately extends to the other. Mr. F. did not fail to compliment the ladies upon their adherence to *this* secret party *alone*. He concluded by calling upon all to rally under this standard—the "old line Whig who paddles alone his little canoe." the Democrat who would not side with Foreigners and Roman Catholics—lay aside indifference, abandon neutrality.

Francis Cooper, Esq. then moved, and it was carried, that the thanks of the Meeting be returned to the Speakers. Mr. Drake moved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Fayetteville Observer, the Argus, and the Greensborough Patriot. Adopted. Upon which the Meeting adjourned.

JESSE WALKER, Pres't.

JAS. H. COLTON, Sec'y.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.

The Abduction of Slaves in Philadelphia. Judge Kane has committed Passmore Williamson, (the abolitionst charged with the abduction of Hon John H. Wheeler's slaves,) for contempt of court; and has also authorized the grand jury to find a bill of indictment against him for perjury.

Well done!

Eight fugitives from slavery reached Syracuse last Friday night, and pushed forward to Canada.

Does not this show that the fugitive slave law is a dead letter?

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on Wednesday last, by the Rev. Dr. R. B. Drane, C. T. N. DAVIS of McDowell county, N. C., and Miss ELIZA C. NIXON, daughter of N. N. Nixon, Esq. of Wilmington.

At Madison, N. C., on the 10th July, by Rev. Mr. Meaban, Mr. JOHN S. MOORE, of Texas, to Miss EMMA MARTIN, of Madison.

In Wilmington, on the 25th inst., by Rev. A. Paul Repiton, Mr. HENRY POTTER to Miss SUSAN ADALINE STEPHENS, all of that place.

DIED,

At the residence of his uncle, Neill McNeill, Esq. near Rockfish, in this county, on the 26th inst., Mr. GEORGE BUIE, aged 27 years, a native of Ardfarnel, Island of Jura, Argyle-Shire, Scotland.

In Moore county, on Saturday, the 26th of May, Mrs. AMEY BINGHAM, aged 80 years. She has been a pious member of the Baptist Church for the last 40 years, and after having battled with seas of troubles, has gone to seek an abode in the land of rest, where saints delight to dwell. Sorrow on earth, joy in Heaven.

In Moore county, recently, Rev'd WM. H. HOGSHEAD, Pastor of Carthage and Union Churches. In the deceased the Synod of the State has lost one of its most beloved members, and the Church a most faithful Minister. Multitudes will hear of his death with deep sorrow. Humanity weeps when the good man dies.

In Kaintuck, New Hanover county, on the 14th inst., Mr. WILLIAM MARSHALL, at the advanced age of 84 years.

At the residence of her son, Mr. Benjamin Brantly, near Cassville, Ga., on the evening of the 16th of June, Mrs. SARAH BRASWELL BRANTLY, at the advanced age of about 96 years. Mrs. B. was a native of Chatham county, North Carolina. She was married to Mr. John Brantly, of Deep River, about the beginning of the Revolutionary war, and participated with her husband in the perils and events of the contest. She was for more than eighty years a member of the Baptist Church.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 30.

BACON—	a 13	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	30 a
CANDLES—F. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans,	35 a 37
Adamantine	28 a 30	NAILS—	5½ a 5¾
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	12 a 13	Tanners',	69 a 70
Laguira,	13½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	00 a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 75 a
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Fair to good,	9½ a	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.,	9 a 9½	Flaxseed,	0 00 a 1 00
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, perlb.	12½ a 15
Gunny,	17 a 18	SHOT—	
Dundee,	14 a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00 a
Burlaps,	00 a 00	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	1 00 a
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	a 75
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	62 a 65
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	Northern "	a 50
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. E. Rum,	60 a 65
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Family,	7 25 a	Fr. Brandy,	$4 a 6 00
Superfine,	7 00 a	American Gin,	75 a 80
Fine,	6 75 a	Holland do,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	6 50 a	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	11 a 12
Corn,	90 a	Crushed,	10 a 11
Wheat,	1 40 a 1 50	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	50 a	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	80 a	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	90 a	TALLOW—	11 a 12
HIDES—Dry,	8 a 10	TOBACCO—	
Green,	4 a 5	Leaf,	none.
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	a 5½	WHITE LEAD—$2½ a 2 50	
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a	8 x 10,	2½ a 2¾
LARD—	a 12½	10 x 12,	2¾ a
LEAD—	11½ a 12½	WOOL—	13 a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon finds ready market; upward tendency.
Cotton—Receipts light; no change in prices.
Flour steady at quotations.
Corn—We reduce our quotation.
Turpentine—No change. Spirits 32 to 32½.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 2 60. Spirits 35. Rosin, nothing doing. Tar 2 25. Corn 1 02½ to 1 07½. 1 raft Timber sold at $6.

At New York, middling uplands 10⅝. Southern Flour easier, 9 50 to 10 75. Corn 90 to 95. Spirits Turpentine 40 to 41. Rosin 1 87.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Lutterloh & Co's Line.] July 26, and 28, Strs Rowan and Fanny, with Passengers, and goods for W C Parker, E Below, T J Johnson, C W Andrews, J L Bryant, E Benbow, Worth & Utley, H Wright, Elkin Manf Co, Drake & Parker, J H Pritchett, P P Johnson, T & H, E J Lutterloh, J W Powers & Co, B Rose, H & E J Lilly, G M Barnum, W T Gannaway, G E Brown, D Hackney, W A Lash, F S Golding, Vestil & Pike, Cook & Johnson, S T Hawley & Son, E L Winslow, D Murchison & Son, W B Holt.

[Banks's Line.] July 30, Str Brothers, with one flat in tow, from Fish Creek, Harnett county, with Spirits and Rosin.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 25.—Schr. J H Chadbourn from Boston. 26. —Steamship Carolina from Charleston; Schrs. Vermont from New Bedford, and H. F. Rider fm Boston. 27.—Schr W H Howard from Sloop Point.

TEACHERS.

THE Trustees of the East Florida State Seminary wish to engage a Lady to become the Principal, and to teach the English branches in the Female Department of the Seminary at Ocala. The next term will begin Sept. 5th. Salary $500.

Also, a Gentleman, to be an Assistant and to teach the English branches in the Male Department. Salary $550.

The undersigned, Superintendent, will leave Fayetteville for Ocala between the 25th and 30th of August.

References required. Address

Rev. GEORGE McNEILL,
July 27. Fayetteville, N. C.

JONES'S EQUITY.

VOLUME 1, just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.

FOR SALE.

ONE of the likeliest Negro Boys in the County, about 17 years old. Apply soon to
JOHN SHAW.
July 30. 22-3t

Cotton Osnaburgs and Cotton Yarn, Assorted Numbers.

MANUFACTURED at the Richmond Manufacturing Co's Mill, by the Bale or in quantities to suit, for sale by BEVERLY ROSE.
July 26, 1855. 22-6w

WOOL.

THE highest *cash* price will be paid for all the Wool that comes to this Market within the next sixty days. Apply to
A. J. O'HANLON,
Next door Bank Fayetteville.
July 28. 22-4t

Positive Notice to Debtors.

ALL persons indebted to me, either by note or account, for the year 1854, must come forward and settle by the first of September next, or their Notes and accounts will be placed in course of collection; and no variation from this Notice will be adhered to—it is not intended for a scare-crow nor a humbug, but strictly enforced. Interest will be charged on all accounts after they have stood ninety days.

DANIEL KELLY.
July 28. 22-tf8

CHOICE FRUIT.

A FEW DOZEN PEARS, now ready for delivery. Also, a few of the SIBERIAN CRAB, for Preserves.
C. LUTTERLOH.
July 30. 1t

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., August 1, 1855:

James Andres, M J Anderson, Jno Arnold.
W A Belvin, Rev Jno Browne, Jno P Buddas, Ezra Bullock, Lewis Baker 2, Geo S Buie.
Dr Chas R L Cronn, Jas Cade, Lieut E T Conner, J M Currie, Jno Cade, Jane Campbell.
Amos Dawson, Arnet Deal, Harrisson Driver, Col Geo W Dismukes.
Chas Fletcher.
W T Ganung, W T Gamm, Floyd Gamm, James Gilmore, Jno K Gardner, A J Goodman, M B Graham.
Miss Mary W Hall, Jno B Hair, E Heath, W A Holiss, W T Hines, Harrisson Hough, Wm A Haslip, Betsy Bagger (care of Wm Hayes,) Giles Ham.
J S Johnson, David Jeffers, R P Jones 2, Jno Jenkins, Thos R Johnson, Mary Ann Judd, Wm Jorden.
Floga A King.
W W Lamon, Elizabeth Lumsden.
Miss Ann C Maxwell, Fred Mosely, Jas Murry, Jno Miller (Carpenter,) Jno Moore.
Daniel McDuffie, Duncan McGill, Jno D McNeill, A B McGregor, Miss Margaret McAllester, Duncan McMillan, Isaac McDaniel, Jas McKay, Miss M E McDuffie, Duncan McDuffie, Angus McDearmid, Jacob McKethan, Jno McCormick, Lucinda McGregor.
Mary Nelson.
Malinda Pearson, Jno Patterson, Wm R Petit.
R Raiford, Catharine M Ray, Thos Rhodes, W F Rea.
Flora C Shaw, Briant Salmon, Jno Sinton, Frances Snipes, J W Smith, L B Smith, Elbert Smith 3.
Jas M Thompson, P P Terry.
T R Underwood.
James Ward, Lucy Williams, Jas Bowden (care of Norris Woodle,) Henry Whitehead, Thos H Wyeth, A S Wallis 3.
Howell Yelvington.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please state that they are advertised.

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

A GOOD FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned being anxious to remove West, offers for sale his plantation in Robeson county, fourteen miles west of Lumberton, near the Harllee road and Union Academy, where there is a good school generally kept. This Farm is in good repair and in the best farming region in the country. It contains five hundred acres, one hundred and fifty of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The present crop will compare favorably with any in the country. I will sell the crop with the land if desired.

The Farm has on it a new two-story dwelling House with six fire places, and all necessary outhouses; fences in good repair; a good cotton gin and press, and a fine young orchard. The neighborhood is superior for industry and good morals.

Reference can be had to John W. Powell, Joseph Thompson, Richard Townsend or Wm. B. Thompson.

Address me at Leesville P. O., Robeson county, N. C. I can be found on the premises, and would be glad to show the plantation to any one who may desire purchase. E. P. ANDERSON.
July 27, 1855. 22-8t

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife MARY BASS has left my bed and board. All persons are forwarned from crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debt of her contracting.

WILLIS BASS.
Sampson Co., July 25, 1855. 1t*pd

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Virginia has left my bed and board without just cause, this is to caution all persons from crediting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

HALES PAYNE.
July 30. 1t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term, 1855.

Walter A. Jordan vs. Riley Jordan and Hampton Jordan.

A Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants—Riley Jordan and Hampton Jordan are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, that said Defendants be and appear at the next Term of our Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in the town of Troy, on the last Monday in August next, and plead, answer or demur to Plaintiff's bill, or it will be heard ex parte, and taken as confessed.

Witness, Jas. L. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office, the last Monday in February, A. D., 1855, and 79th year of American Independence. JAS. L. GAINES, C. M. E.
20-18w*5

FOUND,

PART of a gold Watch Seal, with hair in it. The owner can have it on application at this office.

JONES'S LAW REPORTS, VOL. 1.

THE Subscribers have for sale, the 1st vol. of Hamilton C. Jones's Reports of Law Cases in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, embracing December Term 1853 to August Term 1854. Price $5 50.

Sets or separate volumes of the Supreme Court Reports, and Law Books generally, supplied on reasonable terms. E. J. HALE & SON.

April 30. 96-

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

WE keep constantly on hand an assortment of the above SAFES, warranted fire-proof; and desirous of extending the demand for them, have induced the makers to consent to deliver them here at New York prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN, Agents.

June 10, 1854. 4tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER.

Grocers and Commission Merchants.

135 Front Street,

NEW YORK.

P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER

August 16, 1852. 18tf

DAGUERREOTYPES.

FIRST CLASS

DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES

Taken at WEAR'S,

ROOMS NEAR THE MARKET.

J. S. WEAR.

Feb'y 1. 72-tf

SPRING GOODS, 1855.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his supply of Goods, among which are

Printed Lawns, Brilliionteens:
Grenadines, Bareges,
Crape Arpin, Silk Tissues,
Plain, figured and plain black Silks,
Colored Silks—plain, plaid, and striped,
Embroidered Crape Shawls,
Dunnell's, Allen's and Biggs' Prints,
Ginghams—French and others,
Bonnet, Neck and Cap Ribbons,
Straw and Silk Bonnets,
Fresh Linens, Lawns and Diapers.
Linen Damask Table Cloths,
Bolting Cloths from No. 1 to 10,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans,
Bleached Shirting and Sheetings,
Brown " "
Ready-Made Clothing,

With many other Goods. All of which are offered at the lowest market price.

March 16, 1855. 84-tf

FOR SALE.

At Reduced Prices, for CASH or on SHORT TIME.

250 CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES,

Rockaways and Buggies

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MANY of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily. Among which are many New and Beautiful styles, and one VERY FINE CARRIAGE. Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are GREATER than any establishment South, and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the BEST QUALITY as low as it can be built for by any one.

☞ Those who are indebted to me will please pay up, as my business requires my out-standing debts to be collected. A. A. McKETHAN.

Feb. 3, 1855. 72-tf

C. T. Haigh & Sons

—OFFER FOR SALE—

SUGAR, Porto Rico and Cuba, in hhds.,
White, Granulated and Crushed, in barrels,
Rio, Laguira, and Old Java Coffee,
Bagging, Rope and Twine, Starch and Soap,
Mess Pork, Fish, Cheese,
Axes, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, and Trace Chains,
Blacksmith Tools,
New Orleans Molasses, in barrels,
White Havana Sugar,
Hoop Iron for Cotton, or for Turpentine barrels,
Lead, Shot, Nails and Spikes,
Sperm and Adamantine Candles,
Tanners' Oil.

Nov. 3, 1854. 46tf

PUMPS.

FORCE and Suction Pumps,
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.

For sale by C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.

March 30. 83-tf

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

HAVE just received a large and well selected assortment of

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,

to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.

March 17, 1855 84-

TO PASSENGERS.

THE Steamer SUN will leave this place every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 15 minutes after Sunrise; and Wilmington every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, with Passengers and Freight.

R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 31, 1854. 1-tf

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.

SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by

GEO. McNEILL.

June 1854. 7-tf

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly, the Courts of Chatham, Moore, and Harnett Counties.

April 10. 91-tf

GOLDSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3d of Jan'y 1855, and ends on the 3d of June, 1855.

Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Professor of Mathematics.

And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,	$50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,	$10 00
Collegiate Department,	$20 00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.

Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.

Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.

We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half, every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.

We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself. WM. K. LANE, Pres't Stockholders.

Dec. 13, 1854. 57-tf

TO DISTILLERS.

WE will pay the highest cash price for SPIRITS TURPENTINE, and request Distillers to give us a call when in market.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 26, 1855. 8tf

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

4000 ACRES of valuable Farming and Turpentine LAND, with the Turpentine STILL, STORE HOUSE, GOODS, and STAND, known as BEATTY'S BRIDGE, in Bladen county, are offered for sale. The Store and Still will be sold either with or without the land; so that those who wish to engage in Mercantile operations or in distilling Turpentine will do well to apply soon to

BEATTY & BROTHER.

Beatty's Bridge, July 2. 14-tf

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.

I HAVE made arrangements to buy any number of Land Warrants that may be offered, at the *highest cash prices.* Owners of Warrants may send them to me and they will get the best market price.

LAND WARRANTS procured for Soldiers, Widows, and Minor heirs as usual, and all other claims prosecuted against the government, ☞ no charge made unless the claim is secured. ☜

JNO. M. ROSE.

June 15, 1855 13-3m

JUST PUBLISHED,

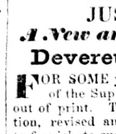
A New and Corrected Edition of

Devereux's Equity, Vol. 2.

FOR SOME years past this volume of the Reports of the Supreme Court of North Carolina has been out of print. The subscribers have printed a 2d edition, revised and corrected, which they will be happy to furnish to such gentlemen of the profession as have incomplete sets. Orders are solicited. Should they be encouraged sufficiently by the sale of this volume, they propose to follow it by a re-print of Devereux's 1st, 3d, and 4th Law, and Dev. & Battle's 1st Law, all of which are out of print. E. J. HALE & SON.

May 1855.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!



THE Subscribers have erected a ***STEAM SAW MILL,*** 8 miles from Fayetteville, on the Western Plank Road, and will be prepared to furnish

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,

at the shortest notice, deliverable either in town or at the Mill. Terms as reasonable as can be afforded.

Mr. Jas. F. Marsh, of the firm of Troy & Marsh, in Fayetteville, is authorised to make contracts for our Lumber. JEFFERSON KIVETT.

DAVID KIVETT.

Cumberland Co., April 23, 1855. 94-6m

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

PERUVIAN GUANO.

WE have arranged with Messrs. Barreda & Bro., Agents of the Peruvian Government for supplies of pure Guano of their our own importation, and offer it for sale in any quantities at the following prices, *for cash only.*

1 ton or under, 2½ cts. per lb.;
1 to 5 tons $51 per ton of 2,000 lbs.;
Over 5 tons $50 per ton "

Deliveries can be made at our wharves to any of the River Boats, or from our warehouse on west side of the River to the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Road, *free of expense.*

Drayage to the cars of the Wilmington & Weldon Road will be 50 cts. per ton. Railroad freight from Wilmington to any point on the N. C. Road, not west of Hillsborough, will be $2 per ton.

DeROSSET & BROWN.

Wilmington, May 28. 5-5m

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Mill Irons; Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crushers; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.—Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.—Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.—A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 17. 85-tf.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC

For the Cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaint.

Wilmington, N. C., February 1.

Mr. W. H. Lippitt,—Dear Sir:—Without any suggestion or solicitation whatever on your part I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the efficacy of your Specific for the cure of Dysentery and kindred complaints. Having been for three years afflicted with a disease of this character, and employing the services of three of the best physicians in this place, with but slight advantage, I was induced to try your medicine, and after following the prescriptions and taking several bottles, am now perfectly restored. I believe your Specific to be a most excellent and valuable medicine, and feel no hesitation in recommending it to the public. So far from being a nostrum as too many of the popular medicines of the day are, I believe it to be superior for the cure of the disease indicated above, to any other known medicine.

I am truly yours, &c. M. BRYAN

Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail by
W. H. LIPPITT, Chemist and Druggist,
Wilmington, N. C.

Sold by S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist, Fayetteville, and by Druggists generally.

June 27. 13-6m

To Merchants and Manufacturers of Tin-Ware.

I HAVE on hand now, and shall keep a supply of Tin Plate, Block Tin, Iron Wire Rivets, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, &c.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of plain and Japaned Tin Ware of my own Manufacture, at wholesale and retail.

C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.

March 12, 1855. 82tf

Florida Land Agency.

THE undersigned has established an AGENCY in the town of Alligator, Columbia County, Florida, for the PURCHASE, SALE or LOCATION of LAND WARRANTS, the PURCHASE and SALE of LANDS generally, improved or unimproved.

The fact now being established that a Rail Road is to be constructed immediately, connecting the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, running through the entire length of this County, east and west; and in view of the great fertility of our soil, the unusually fine growth of pine timber on the land, the healthfulness of the climate, and the reasonable terms on which lands can now be obtained, there is perhaps no section of the Union which offers equal inducements to the emigrant from the other States.

Having had some experience in farming on the different kinds of land, and acquired a general knowledge of them throughout the County; and having acquired unusual facilities for pointing out such as are for sale, either of public or private lands, he feels very confident of making it the interest of all persons wishing information, or who may have determined to settle in Florida to call on him. WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

References:

Hon. E. C. Cabell, Hon. A. E. Maxwell, Hon. David S. Walker, State Reg., } Tallahassee, Fla.
Dr. S. C. Bruce, H. C. McLean, Esq., } Carthage, N. C.
Dr. Mallett, Rev. Geo. McNeill, } Fayetteville, N. C.
Messrs. W. M. Lawton & Co., Charleston, S. C.

June 27, 1855. 13-Y

T. C. WORTH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.

Particular attention given by G. W. DAVIS to purchasing Cargoes, procuring Freights for Vessels, &c.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

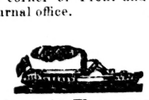
Jan'y 17, 1855. 63- tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess street, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf



Wilmington & Fayetteville Passenger Line.

THE NEW STEAMER "MAGNOLIA" will leave Fayetteville Tuesdays and Fridays at 15 minutes after sunrise, and Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays at o'clock. Passage $4.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

June 14, 1855. 9-tf

BENJAMIN R. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

MAY be found at the Office formerly occupied by Walter A. Huske, Esq., on Bow Street.

Will attend the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Robeson. And obtain Bounty Land and Pensions under the various acts.

March 15, 1855. 84tf

J. G. SMITH,

HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING SALOON,

In the Fayetteville Hotel.

ALL kinds of Perfumeries, Hair Oils, Shaving and Toilet Soap for sale.

Oct. 18, 1854. 41-Y

R. M. ORRELL,

AUCTIONEER

AND

Commission Merchant.

April 9, 1855. 90-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Express Steamboat Company was dissolved this day by mutual consent. The books of the concern are placed in the hands of Mr. John Shaw, at D. & W. McLaurin's, who is authorised to settle up and receipt for the same.

JAMES E. METTS,
M. J. RAMSAY,
N. A. RAMSAY.

April 4, 1855. 80-tf

Sash, Blinds, &c.

THE Subscriber having become Agent for the sale of WINDOW SASH, BLINDS and DOORS of all sizes, will sell cheaper than has ever been sold in Fayetteville. Give me a call at my shop on Old Street.

He is prepared to execute all work in the Carpentering line, as he has several good workmen.

CHA'S F. ASKEW.

Jan'y 9, 1855 56-y

W. P. ELLIOTT,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 10, 1854. 4tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67y

W. A. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 10, 1855. 74-tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

MARCH 19, 1855.

STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE NOW RECEIVING A GENERAL STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS;

Bonnets; Bonnet, Cap and Plain Ribbons;

Hats; Shoes;

and **Ready-Made Clothing,**

Which they will sell low at wholesale, for Cash or to prompt paying customers.

84-tf

JAMES E. METTS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 23, 1854. 26tf

WANTED

TO HIRE for the balance of the year, a good house servant, in a small family, for such a one a good price will be paid. Enquire at this Office.

March 19. 84tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE History of the Hen Fever; The Masonic Text Book, by Cross; The Great Iron Wheel, by Graves; Baptist History, by Orchard.

Also, further supply of School Books, Slates, Steel Pens, &c. E. J. HALE & SON.

May 2.

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North, of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.

Great Reduction in Price.

EGENTON, MORRIS & CO.

CONTINUE to make to order, and keep constantly on hand

French Burr Millstones

Of all dimensions, warranted to be of best quality, being made from Burr blocks selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep for sale

Cologne, Cocalica and Esopus Mill stones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to.

R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C

March 11, 1858. 76tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED and TWENTY Acres of Land, adjoining the Cape Fear, two miles below Fayetteville. Of this tract, about Forty acres are enclosed and under cultivation, meadow and corn land; the remainder is swamp and sand-hill, well wooded, and located for dwellings.

THOS. J. ROBINSON.

April 2. 88-tf

2000 Spirit Barrels for sale by

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

June 12, 1854. 4tf

McLAURIN & STRANGE

HAVE on hand, a large stock of superior SPIRIT BARRELS, which they would sell at a reduced price for cash. Persons wishing to make engagements would do well to call on us before making engagements, as we warrant a good article.

April 20, 1855. 95tf

REMOVAL.

COUNCIL, RAY & CO.,

HAVE removed from their former stand on Person street, to the *North side of Hay Street,* recently occupied by Mr. R. M. Orrell, where may be found

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Ladies' Dress Goods, Gloves, Collars, Sleeves, Flouncing, L. C. Handkerchiefs, &c.,

Also, **READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS** and **SHOES, HATS,** and many other things.

☞ Please call and examine. ☜

JOHN T. COUNCIL, ALEXANDER RAY, JOHN A. NICHOLSON.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1855. 16-tf

Land for Sale.

ON Monday the 13th day of August next, being Monday of the Extra Term of Cumberland Superior Court, I shall offer for sale, at the Court House Door in the town of Fayetteville, 500 Acres of LAND on both sides of the Morganton Road, 12 miles from Fayetteville, very finely timbered with Pine, Oak, &c., of which none have ever been cut off or boxed. Also, 100 Acres between Puppy Creek and Little Rockfish, 14 miles from Fayetteville, also well timbered.

And 200 Acres on Black's Creek, about 15 miles from Fayetteville, and very well timbered and convenient to Little River, which will afford a great convenience for sending off the large Timber.

Plans of the aforesaid tracts will be exhibited on day of sale and also terms of sale made known on that day. WILLIAM SHAW.

Cumberland County, July 4 15-ts

Preferred Stock, in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

THE Subscriber is authorized to open Books and receive subscriptions for Preferred Stock in said Company, and all persons who hold claims against the Company can substitute for them 7 per cent. Preferred Stock.

All those who are indebted to the Company by subscription or otherwise, are notified, that suit will be brought on all delinquents after the 15th of August next. By order of the Board.

HENRY A. LONDON, Treas.

Pittsboro', June 1, 1855. 8-t15A

NEW BOOKS.

KENNETH, or the Rear of the Grand Army, by the Author of the "Heir of Redcliffe, &c."

Grace Lee, by Julia Kavanagh.

Mammon, by Mrs. Gore.

Kames' Elements of Criticism, by Rev. Jas. R. Boyd.

The American Debater.

Key to Greenleaf's National Arithmetic: Emerson's 3d part Arithmetic, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

May 26.

WHEAT.

I WILL give the highest Cash price.

GEO. McNEILL.

☞ My Cold Spring Mills, being thoroughly repaired, will receive and grind Wheat.

GEO. McNEILL.

June 15. 10-6w

FOR SALE.

THE running part of a 2, 3, and 4 horse Wagon, each with Iron Axles, new and ready for use.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 14, 1855. 83tf

NOTICE.

THE Law partnership heretofore existing between Messrs. Haughton & Manning is dissolved. Mr. Haughton will hereafter attend the County and Superior Courts of Chatham, Moore and Cumberland, and the Superior Courts of Wayne and New Hanover, and also the Supreme Court at Raleigh.

July 6. 16-1m

MACKEREL.

50 BARRELS No. 3, Mackerel,
10 Half Bbls. No. 2, "

Just received and for sale by

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

July 9, 1855. 16-1m

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having at March Term, A. D., 1855, of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, been duly qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Richard S. Cain, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the Estate of the said deceased, to present the same, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Those indebted to the said Estate will please make immediate payment. J. T. COUNCIL.

July 2. 16-6w

NEW VOLUMES

OF THE FOUR GREAT BRITISH REVIEWS,

NAMELY,

EDINBURGH, NORTH BRITISH, WESTMINSTER and LONDON QUARTERLIES, and BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (monthly,) commence with North British for May, 1855, and the other Reviews and Blackwood for July, 1855.

Terms of Subscription.—Any one Review or Blackwood, $3 a year. Blackwood and one Review—or any two Reviews, $5. The four Reviews and Blackwood, $10. Four copies to one address, $30.

Postage (which should be paid Quarterly in advance) on the four Reviews and Blackwood to any Post Office in the United States, only 80 cents a year. Namely, 14 cents a year on each Review, and 24 cents a year on Blackwood. Address,

L. SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
54 Gold Street, Corner Fulton, New York.

200 Casks Fresh Lime, Calcined

Plaster, Plastering Hair and Cement, Mackerel and Herring, by J. W. POWERS & CO.

April 19. 93tf

375 BAGS PERUVIAN GUANO

for sale by C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

April 23. 94-tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE 6th Session of this School will commence on Tuesday the 10th day of July next, under the supervision of the Rev. Geo. B. Scott, M. A., of the University of Edinburgh, (Scotland,) Principal, assisted by Mrs. Scott in the Primary Department.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott have both made Teaching the business of their lives; and from the experience which the Trustees have had, during the past session, of their zeal, fidelity, and success, in the discharge of the duties of their profession, they confidently recommend them to Parents and Guardians, as pre-eminently qualified by temper, talents, and acquirements for the instruction of students, in all the branches of an English, Scientific, Classical, and Commercial Education.

The Trustees respectfully invite the public to a personal examination of the system pursued in the School.

Terms—$8, $12, and $20, per Session of five months, (French included in the 3d grade without extra charge.)

Board can be had at $8, per month.

One half fees and Board invariably paid in advance.

D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C., } 18tf
June 28, 1855.

ROSE HILL

FEMALE ACADEMY.

JULIA F. MORPHIS, PRINCIPAL.
ELLEN E. MORPHIS, ASSISTANT.

THE FIFTH Session of this Institution will commence on the 9th JULY, ensuing. It is very desirable that all pupils be present on that day for classification. The Institution is in a healthy neighborhood, four miles west of Mr. W. J. Bingham's Male Academy. The Teachers will spare no pains in the moral and intellectual culture of the pupils committed to their care.

Tuition, per Session of Five Months:

Primary Department,	$5 to $7
Academic "	$8 to $10
Music on Piano, with use of instrument,	$15
Music on Guitar, " "	$10

Board, including washing, lights, &c., can be had convenient to the Academy at $6 per month.

For further information address James Newlin, Lindley's Store, Alamance County, N. C.

June 1. 5*t1A

EDGEWORTH

FEMALE SEMINARY,

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution, which has now been in successful operation for fifteen years, will commence on WEDNESDAY, 1st August.

The course of study is designed to be thorough and systematic, embracing every thing necessary to a solid and ornamental education.

It is very important that pupils be present at the opening of the Session. A few days' absence at the commencement of the year, when the Classes are formed and new studies entered upon, may embarrass the pupil for weeks.

Catalogues containing the course of Study, Expenses, &c., will be forwarded on application to

RICHARD STERLING, *Principal.*

June 9. 87-8

Sale of Land on Black River.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for Cumberland County, at Spring Term, 1855, upon the Petition of Abner Godwin and wife, and others, I will sell at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Monday the 13th day of August next, about 220 acres of Land lying on the West side of Black River, adjoining the Lands of Daniel McDonald and Sampson Strickland.

The above Land will be sold upon a credit of 6 months, bond and approved security being required from the purchaser.

W. A. HUSKE, Clerk & Master.

June 29, 1855. 14*5w

NOTICE.

WE HAVE bought the Wagon Shop lately owned by Thos. C. Fuller, at the corner of Franklin and Maxwell streets, and are now PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS FOR

Timber Wagons, Road Wagons of all sizes, Carts, Drays, Wheel Barrows, and in short ANY AND EVERYTHING which lies within the sphere of the

WHEEL-WRIGHT and BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS.

We will use only the BEST MATERIALS which can be procured, and will guarantee our work to compare favorably with that done at any establishment in the Southern Country.

Repairs done neatly, promptly, and with dispatch.

HORSE-SHOEING shall receive at our establishment prompt attention, and in this, as well as every other department of our business, we will give satisfaction. HOLLAND, WEISIGER & CO.

☞ I cheerfully recommend Messrs. Holland, Weisiger & Co. to the public generally and my former patrons. They are practical Mechanics,—masters of their trade, and will please those who may favor them with their work. THOS. C. FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 3, 1855. 72*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1855.

David and Enoch Godwin, Adm'rs of Jonathan Godwin, dec'd, vs. Nathan, Joel, Redden, William John Godwin and others, heirs at Law of said Dec'd.

Petition for division of said Deceased's Estate.

THIS cause coming on for trial, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Nathan, Joel and Redden Godwin are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the defendants to appear at the Court House in Clinton, the third Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the foregoing petition, or it will be taken pro confesso as to them.

J. R. BEAMAN, C. C. C.

June 25, 1855. 13*6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1855.

Archibald McMillan and others, vs. Archibald J. Currie, Administrator, and Margaret Kelly, Administratrix of the Estate of Angus Kelly, deceased.

Petition to account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Margaret Kelly, one of the Defendants in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her: on motion, it is ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., notifying said Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be holden at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in August next, to plead, answer or demur, or said petition will be taken pro confesso as to her and heard ex parte.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of May, A. D., 1855, and of American Independence the 79th year.

S'D'H HOWELL, C. C. C.

Issued 16th June, 1855. 12*6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

William Turnage vs. Patience Clinton.

Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Patience Clinton is a resident of another State: It is therefore ordered, that advertisement be made in some public newspaper, that said Patience Clinton may come in, plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, John R. Beaman, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Clinton, 3d Monday of May, A. D., 1855.

J. R. BEAMAN, C. C. C.

July 13. 18*6t

WILLIAM BOW,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods and Groceries, Family Provisions, &c.

FOOT OF HAYMOUNT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Oct. 7, 1854. 41*Y

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine Land, very level and productive, and suitable for Turpentine. Only a portion of the Trees have been boxed, and the boxes have been used but one season. There is a large quantity of Turpentine land adjoining, which can be purchased.

The situation is healthy, with good water, and every convenience desirable. It lies on the McArthur Road, in the lower edge of Moore County.

A. B. JONES,
Juniper Spring, Moore county

Oct. 23, 1854. 44*tf

LEATHER BELTING OR BANDS

MANUFACTURED by the Subscribers, of different widths, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper-rivited, at New York prices.

LINES & HARRISS,
New Market, Randolph.

☞ The above kept for sale by

W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, March 30. 88-tf

600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE,

LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs. Wilkinson and John Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a virgin state,—excellent Turpentine land, with some Ton-Timber, and a large quantity of Log-Timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville.

JOHN D. SMITH.

Jan'y 27. 70*tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON
R. W. GOLDSTON

Nov'r 17, 1854.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of R. W. Goldston in the late firm of G. W. I. Goldston & Co., will still continue to carry on the GROCERY AND HARDWARE BUSINESS at the old stand. He invites all his friends to call on him when they come to market, and he will try to make himself useful.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON

Nov'r 17, 1854. 50tf

Sash, Blinds and Doors,

G. S. BUIE & CO.

ARE now putting up in this place Machinery of the most improved kind for the manufacture of SASH, BLINDS and DOORS, which will enable us to furnish a good article and at less price than they have ever been sold in this market.

—ALSO—

Ornamental Mouldings of all kind, length and size. Machinery expected in a few days for planing, tonguing and grooving Flooring.

All orders addressed to G. S. Buie & Co. will receive prompt attention.

G. S. BUIE & CO.

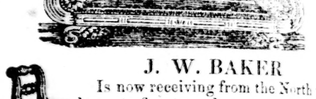
Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1854. 48tf

Cape Fear Lands for sale.

WE OFFER for sale that Valuable Plantation, known as the "ASHE PLACE," Seven miles above Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear River, recently the property of Col. Nathan King, containing SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,—every acre of which is Cape Fear Bottoms, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. This Land requires no putting as it is known to be the best farming lands on Cape Fear River. Terms will be made satisfactory if the right sort of purchaser is found.

T. S. LUTTERLOH
J. & T. WADDILL

Feb. 6, 1855. 75tf



J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

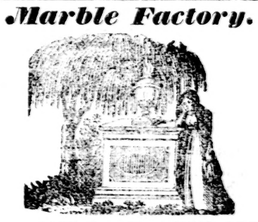
ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

November 2, 1854. 45tf

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.

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Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1855. 64ypd

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Comprising Belting, Card Clothing, Bobbins, Shuttles, Pickers, Roller Skins, Roller Cloth, Oils, &c.

Dec. 27, 1853. 57tf

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These Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all *Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation, and all lingering diseases.*

As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the worst cases of **Piles,** after all other remedies fail.

They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs, to a healthy tone and action: and as an Anti-Bilious Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.

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DR. STRONG'S PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS

A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Dizziness, Erysipelas, Disease of the Heart, Inflammation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits.

WARRANTED TO BE PURELY VEGETABLE.

These Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient. One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas, that were ever made; and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.

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